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HUNGARY AWAITS ALLIED DECISION ON ROYAL CAPTIVES

Fixing of Residence of Former Emperor Charles, However, of Small Consequence Compared With Securing Peace of Europe

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—With the surrender of former Emperor Charles the Central European situation has undergone a rapid change, and the crisis, that at one time assumed grave proportions, has now to a great extent been allayed. The former Emperor is now interned, awaiting the decision of the Council of Ambassadors as to his future place of residence.

Whether the decision finally rests, as in the case of Napoleon, in favor of a lonely isle washed by the Atlantic or, like other royal exiles, he finds a home in London, is considered of small consequence compared with the determination that he shall not again jeopardize the peace of Europe by living within reach of Budapest. Immediately the ambassadors' decision is reached, former Emperor Charles will in all probability embark on the British gunboat now lying in the Danube at Budapest and commence his journey to his future home.

In some quarters it is thought that Spain might offer an asylum but on the other hand it is considered doubtful, in the light of recent events, if even that would be considered far enough from the Hungarian center of unrest.

In British political circles it is considered that Europe has narrowly escaped a graver situation than any that has arisen since the conclusion of the great war. The full extent of this danger, it is stated, can only be realized by those who understand the tremendous appeal "the Hapsburg crown" has on the imaginations of the people of the former Hungarian monarchy. This influence extends far beyond the present borders of Hungary, and in many parts of the succession states surrounding the Magyar country people are still subject to its thrall.

In central European circles but little surprise is expressed at former Emperor Charles' coup for it is felt that the recent trend of central European politics has been of such a character as to give distinct encouragement to those who deemed it to be to their best interest to see the Trianon Treaty torn up. This could be particularly seen to be the case in the recent conference at Venice, where, despite the efforts of Great Britain that the little entente should be commissioned to use all the means within its power to enforce the treaty, both Italy and France declined to give the necessary sanction.

Again, the decision of the Venice conference to leave the town of Oedenburg outside the scope of the Trianon Treaty, until such time as a plebiscite could be taken, was looked upon as a distinct breach of the treaty and a further encouragement for former Emperor Charles to attempt to nullify that document.

A point that created considerable quiet amusement in European circles was the fact that Major Oestenburg and the troops under his command upon whom the Allies were relying to maintain order in the Burgenland area were also being relied upon by former Emperor Charles to place him on the throne of Hungary. That the situation has been so quickly got in hand is in the main, it is considered, due to the fact that Admiral Horthy at the last moment decided not to support the former Emperor, notwithstanding the fact that former Emperor Charles has never abdicated and therefore, technically, Admiral Horthy still owed him allegiance.

Meantime the Hungarian Government is determined that the terms of the ultimatum, on which it granted an armistice to former Emperor Charles, shall be fulfilled. These terms included unconditional surrender; definite renunciation of royal power for himself and his sons; former Emperor Charles to be interned until the deportation arrangements have been made; future abode of the former King to be decided by the powers; his troops to be disarmed and pardoned; his military advisers to be tried by court-martial and his political advisers to be prosecuted. These terms have been complied with.

It is well that they were enforced, as there seems little doubt that, notwithstanding Italian opinion, the little entente would have taken measures to enforce what is known to be the wishes of all its members.

There is still a possibility that the Magyar notables and monarchist supporters may resist the inevitable reforms that will follow the failure of former Emperor Charles' coup. For with the final relinquishment of the aim of the Hapsburg Monarchy, it is expected that a more liberal form of government will be instituted, which will mean the breakup of the large estates under the present owners who are the backbone of the Monarchist Party.

Places of Exile Proposed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Council of Ambassadors which is to decide the fate of former Emperor Charles has postponed its meeting. It is understood that negotiations are nevertheless proceeding and that the Hapsburg pretender will be convoyed on the British monitor anchored at Budapest.

Lord Hardinge, British Ambassador to France, suggests his exile to Malta, but this is intended as merely a personal opinion. In anticipation of some such coup, inquiries, it is said, had been made in the United States. The Washington Government declines responsibility. Japan, which had also been proposed, will refuse to receive him. Switzerland can hardly be expected to allow his return, though the Entente intends to make no reproaches to Switzerland, having regard to the manner in which former Emperor Charles quitted the territory in an aeroplane.

The Canary Islands are among the places proposed, but Spain is reluctant to undertake the charge. Certain Italian islands appear too near for England. It was inevitable that St. Helena would be mentioned and the Ascension Islands is also among the future homes to be considered by the ambassadors.

The little entente is not inclined to disarm until outstanding questions with Hungary are settled.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN LOSING PRESTIGE

Military Projects of Dr. Sun Outside Province of Canton Causes Friction With Those Favoring Provincial Autonomy

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China—Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the "extraordinary" President of the Canton Government is in dire straits. His direct control is confined to the city of Canton over which his son has been appointed mayor. His son is a young man of splendid parts, cautious, firm and capable in administration. As might be expected his plans for the development of the city are progressive, and seek to carry on the good work which has ben done by his predecessors. To casual visitors the father is given credit for the work which is actually done by his son.

Outside of Canton City Dr. Sun is obliged to exercise control indirectly through the agency of the erstwhile military governor, now Minister of War, General Chen Chung-ming. General Chen as has been pointed out in previous articles in The Christian Science Monitor, is by no means enthusiastic over the ambitious projects of Dr. Sun. His own preference has been and is to confine his efforts to the betterment of the one Province of Canton.

He would like to unify the government of this Province, to extirpate piracy and highway robbery, to develop commerce and industry and above all to restore law and order among his fellow provincials who are distraught with the havoc wrought among them during the last 10 years. General Chen feels confident in his own mind that this work even though confined to the limits of one Province is all that any one man could hope to carry to completion.

Friction with Military Governor

It is well known that General Chen was not favorable to Dr. Sun's scheme of reducing the neighboring Province of Kwangsi by military force and reluctantly gave consent to the use of the troops under his command for this purpose. By means of his overabundant enthusiasm Dr. Sun persuaded General Chen to allow the use of his troops. It has been this campaign against Kwangsi which had more influence than any other fact in lessening the prestige of Dr. Sun and in producing a fruitful source of friction between him and General Chen.

General Chen has been in constant communication with General Wu Pei-fu, the pacificator of the provinces of Hupeh and Hunan. These two generals are hearty supporters of the theory of provincial autonomy. They have been in frequent communication during the last two or three years, and each has recognized the aims of the other as similar to his own. As long as Dr. Sun confined his efforts to his own native Province, Canton, there was nothing in them to separate him from close cooperation with the two generals.

In fact, the more Dr. Sun did in the development of Canton, the more pleasing it was to these two military men; but as soon as Dr. Sun branched out into the field of a military expedition against Kwangsi he became a competitor with them for military honors and exhibited himself as no longer a champion of provincial autonomy.

Generals Work Together

The two generals could conceive of circumstances forcing them to take military action against provinces other than their own native ones, for a military man must be ready to serve his country wherever needed, but that a civilian like Dr. Sun should desert the cause of provincial government in order to gratify his own ambition has seemed unjustifiable to the two generals as it undoubtedly appears in this same light to outside observers.

General Chen and General Wu continue to work together for the purpose of encouraging the provinces to draft constitutions for their own government and also to bring about the calling of a national constitutional convention which will settle the long delayed problem of a constitution for the Republic.

DR. WIRTH FORMS NEW GOVERNMENT

German Chancellor Announces Germany Will Send a Representative to Discuss Economic Aspects of Silesian Decision

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The flag at halfmast for the lost part of Upper Silesia on the Reichstag building today was the symbol of the mournful appearance of the deputies and the melancholy note struck by the Chancellor, Doctor Wirth, during his speech in which he outlined the policy of his new Cabinet, particularly defining its attitude toward the situation created by the League of Nations' decision on Upper Silesia. Dr. Wirth's speech made a good impression on the Reichstag, and will doubtless be well received abroad.

Contrary to the wishes of the junker Nationalists and the Peoples Party, he announced, and this is the most important point in his discourse, that Germany will send a representative to discuss with Poland the economic aspects of the League of Nation's solution. He accompanied that announcement with a bitter rebuke alike to the allied powers and the League for the gross injustice which he maintained the decision in question has done to Germany. In moving language he pointed out that practically the entire population of Kattowitz and Königshütte had voted for union with Germany, yet according to the League's decision those centers of German culture were to be handed over to Poland.

"Such a decision," he cried, amid the cheers of the deputies, "makes one doubt the ultimate triumph of justice over brute power." Dr. Wirth maintained further that the League's decision is in direct contradiction with the peace treaty's clauses.

League's Decision Criticized

Another important point which he made during an admirable speech was that the loss of the vital industrial area in Upper Silesia meant that Germany's chances to make the reparations have now been reduced, if not shattered entirely.

The new cabinet whose names he read to the Reichstag is less distinguished than its predecessor but its members, drawn almost entirely from the Center and Socialist parties, are tried politicians of moderate tendencies upon whose good will the allied powers can rely.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—The political confusion occasioned by the needless resignation of Dr. Wirth's Cabinet continues. More and more the general public now shares the view of the Socialists that Dr. Wirth's policy was loyal and the right one, since no blame was attached to him or his Cabinet for the unfavorable decision of the League of Nations on Upper Silesia. The intrigues and attacks which culminated in the resignation of his Cabinet were as foolish as they were ungrateful.

The fact, too, that the Reichstag has not been so far consulted and that all the negotiations have been conducted in secret between the party caucuses is provoking widespread criticism. It is generally felt that the events of the last few days have thrown great discredit on parliamentarians in Germany.

Hugo Stinnes' Influence

Mr. Hummel, leader of the Democratic Party in Baden, in an outspoken speech yesterday declared that the fact that fatal decisions affecting the future of Germany are being taken behind closed doors on behalf of the Reichstag indicated a political unripeness of the leaders of German public opinion. The fact that under the pressure of Hugo Stinnes, the powerful German Peoples Party has rejected the idea alike of joining the Coalition Government and sending a German representative to a conference with Poland as stipulated in the League of Nations decision, has added to the confusion prevailing here.

Washington dispatches published here today, suggesting that the American Government and the public regret Dr. Wirth's resignation and would like to see him form a new cabinet were given great prominence today in the press, and are likely to influence the party meetings in the sense indicated.

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday) —(By The Associated Press)—Dr. Joseph Wirth today announced the personnel of the new Cabinet formed by him in which he retains the chancellorship. It is constituted as follows:

Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Dr. Joseph Wirth.

Vice-Chancellor and Minister of the Treasury—Gustave Adolf Bauer, Socialist.

Minister of the Interior — Adolph Koester, Socialist.

Minister of Defense—Mr. Gessler, Democrat.

Minister of Economics — Robert Schmidt, Socialist.

Minister of Food and Interim Finance—Andrew Hermes.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—John Giesberts, Centrist.

Minister of Labor—Dr. Henry Brauns, Centrist.

Minister of Communications—Mr. Groener, no party

Minister of Justice, Mr. Radbruch, no party.

The office of Minister of Reconstruction, held by Dr. Walter Rathenau in the old cabinet, was left unfilled for the present, Dr. Wirth announced.

SCHEME OF IRISH PARLEYS PRAISED

Strong Committee of Two British and Two Sinn Fein Delegates Resorted To to Thresh Out Difficulties Which May Arise

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Neither a full meeting nor a meeting of the sub-committee of the Irish conference has been fixed for today, and the next step in the discussions is uncertain. It is a matter for satisfaction that the joint subcommittee on Tuesday stayed in conclave for fully two hours, though there is no indication that they have reached an agreement and are ready to resume deliberations in full conference with the assistance of their confreres.

This resort to a strong subcommittee, consisting of two of the strongest men on either side, is read as an earnest of Mr. Lloyd George's determination to reach some solid understanding on the Irish question before proceeding to Washington, for Mr. Lloyd George, Austen Chamberlain, Arthur Griffith, and Michael Collins are representative of the sections of opinion which weigh most in England and Ireland.

The Unionist Party, which Mr. Chamberlain represents, contains a certain section which is growing extremely restive in regard to the Irish negotiations. Eamon de Valera's telegram to the Pope gave some point to their criticism of the government and the continued sittings at No. 10 Downing Street under the veil of secrecy, which shows no sign of lifting, has increased their disapproval in view of the uncompromising statement made in the House of Commons regarding the allegiance question.

Some Unionists Restless

Under conditions which have not arisen, but which might arise, this phalanx of Unionist stonethrowers would be reinforced by a considerable amount of influence in the provinces where economic considerations exercise a more obvious effect on opinion than Irish politics. Provincial opinion cannot be neglected by the Prime Minister, now that the Irish question has become more directly an affair of public interest rather than matter to be negotiated by the two governments.

Meanwhile the fact that there are no meetings today of the conference or of the joint committee does not mean any disturbance of the negotiations which are proceeding on the lines expected once Mr. de Valera's telegram has ceased to ruffle the surface of the negotiations.

It is understood, in spite of the close reticence observed, that it has been recognized by both parties that the allegiance question is inseparable from other aspects of the Irish problem and once an agreement has been reached on these other vital matters, the understanding thus arrived at will make the allegiance problem easier to solve. It is understood that Mr. Lloyd George has obtained assurances that will prevent the publication of any more effusions such as the Valera message. Committee work will be the order of the day in order that the foundations may be built on which the main body of negotiations can erect a solid superstructure.

The Consideration of Ulster

There are indications that a start has been made already with the consideration of the Ulster question, and that the allegiance difficulty has been pushed aside for the present. Sean Milroy, Sinn Fein member for the Tyrone division of Ulster, was present at 10 Downing Street on Tuesday and his presence combined with the evidence of the large maps carried by the delegates led to the conclusion that the unity of Ireland was the question under discussion.

In the absence of definite knowledge as to what transpires inside the four walls where the joint subcommittee meets Jade Rumor is busy with speculation by no means helpful to the cause of peace and accommodation. Even without such rumors, developments in Ireland apart from Mr. Lloyd George's obligations to the British Commonwealth concerned with his visit to Washington demand that the conference be allowed to proceed with its work with as little obstruction as possible. Fears are expressed that the truce is not being kept, and the latest event, namely the resignation of all the Sinn Fein liaison officers in the martial law area is much deplored.

MARSHAL FOCH'S VISIT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Arrangements for the reception of Marshal Foch are expected to include a luncheon by the city and a dinner by the State. The committee appointed by Mayor Peters is to work in cooperation with the American Legion and the state authorities in preparing for the visit of the distinguished French general. Marshal Foch is expected to arrive in Boston at 9 a. m., on November 14, and to leave at midnight of the same day.

RAIL LABOR BOARD TO GIVE DECISION

Union's Case Heard at Chicago Where Leaders Declare Only a Satisfactory Settlement Will Prevent a Walkout

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—After hearing the grievances of the five train service Labor organizations which have voted for a strike, and representatives of the railroad managements at three sessions of a public conference here yesterday, the United States Railroad Labor Board declared it would take the situation under consideration and hand down a decision within a few days.

Presumably the decision is to be given before the date set for the consummation of the strike orders, which is on Sunday, October 30. Observers declared, following the adjournment, that they had heard nothing which the Labor Board surely did not know already. It was declared that the conference apparently was for nothing other than public effect, and not for learning anything new.

One rift in the cloud of threatened nation-wide transportation tie-up was seen when C. A. Worthington, president of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western, agreed to restore time and a half for overtime on his road. He had done away with this without consulting the board.

Warren S. Stone, spokesman for the brotherhoods, requested certain documents regarding compacts between the members of the Association of Railway Executives read and put into the record. C. Dewitt Cuyler, chairman of the executives, offered all the evidence asked for. Mr. Stone read the names of 33 roads which he said had reduced wages without authority of the board, but railway executives said these were all short lines, and not within the jurisdiction of the board.

Only One Way Out

Nothing short of a satisfactory settlement of their differences with the railroad managements will prevent the strike order of the four train service brotherhoods and the switchmen's union from being carried out October 30, as planned, it was declared here by the chiefs of the five organizations when interrogated, one by one, by the Labor Board.

Approximately 1000 were in attendance at the public conference called by the Labor Board in the hope of finding a solution of the present crisis and preventing a nation-wide tie-up.

General chairmen of the brotherhoods were not present, contrary to the order of the board, because full power was lodged in their various executive committees. Brotherhood leaders said quorums of these committees were present. Several hundred railroad executives were in the hall occupying one side of the room, while the Labor forces occupied the other side.

Inasmuch as referendum votes had been cast in each of the five organizations, with majorities varying from 80 to 90 per cent, ordering a strike, the executive officers of none of them could forbid a strike now without a settlement.

Questions at issue, they declared, were the wage reduction of last July, threatened further wage reductions, proposed abolition of time and a half for overtime, and proposed schedule changes that would take away from the men everything they considered worth while.

More Than One Issue

It had been previously maintained that the wage reduction of last July was the only question at issue, but it was revealed by the investigation of the Labor Board yesterday that the other questions were included in the statement attached to the strike ballots. The text of the statement was essentially the same in all five ballots, except with the trainmen, who, by changing the first and last pages, confined the vote to the July reduction.

Brotherhood leaders declared without variation that if the Labor Board should issue an order forbidding a strike on the ground that it was not justified, it would not be obeyed, as they believed the men would walk out anyway.

They also declared they would not use their executive power upon their membership to enforce any order of the board against a strike, chiefly because they had no such power.

If the same pressure that is being brought against the unions had been brought to bear against the railroad managements to force them to stop violating orders of the board, the present crisis would not have come about.

Warren S. Stone, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, declared that 70 roads have been violating the orders of the board since last February and that the board had not taken them to task.

"The Transportation Act should be applied to all alike," he said, "not to the railroad management one way and to the unions the other way."

The morning and afternoon sessions were confined to interrogation of the brotherhood leaders. The railroad executives were not called upon.

Outlining the authority and limitations of the conference, Judge R. M. Barton, chairman said:

"The inquiry is based on two provisions of the Transportation Act. . . one, section 313 of the act, which provides that when the board has reason to believe that any decision by the board has been violated by any carrier or employee or subordinate official or organization thereof it may, on its own motion, after due notice and hearing to all persons directly interested in such violation, determine whether in its opinion such a violation has occurred, and make public its decision in such manner as it may determine.

"The other is the provision of section 307, the emergency provision, which authorizes the board to act when a dispute is likely substantially to interrupt commerce. . . .

"The board wishes all parties to understand thoroughly the limits of this inquiry and conform thereto. The inquiry will be conducted wholly under the direction of the board . . . The merits of the wage reduction decision, in opposition to which the employees are threatening to strike or any other decision of the board, are not at this time in question, and no decision in regard thereto will be in order. The question is simply: has there been a violation, or is one threatened?

"On the second subject of inquiry, as to why other causes exist that are causing or liable to cause an interruption of traffic, the inquiry will be what either side has done, or is doing, or threatening to do, that may lead to a stoppage of work, and particularly the nature of the exchange of proposals that occurred between the railway executives and the executives of the Labor organizations at their conference in Chicago, October 14, 1921, which disputes are the occasion of the threatened interruption. The board further inquires as to what, if any, wage reductions have been made or are in contemplation by carriers without first securing the approval of this board in a legal way."

BRITISH WARSHIP CONTRACTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Admiralty has awarded the contracts for three new battle cruisers as follows: One vessel, hull and the machinery, to Messrs. John Brown & Company, Clydebank; one vessel, hull and machinery, to Messrs. The Fairfields Shipbuilding & Engineering Company, Govan; one vessel to Messrs. Swan & Hunter, shipbuilders, on the Tyne, the machinery of which is sublet to Messrs. Parsons, the turbine builders.

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BRITAIN MAY URGE AMERICA TO AID IN DEBT ADJUSTMENT

Mutual Cancellation Project May Be Proposed at Washington Conference and Reparation Problem Is Expected to Arise

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"Regarding the limitation of naval forces which will doubtless be the principal subject at the Conference, I earnestly hope that this great international task may be accomplished by thorough cooperation of the representatives of your nation and of others."—Vice-Admiral Kato.

"We must approach the great question of armament calmly, thoughtfully, with full willingness and determination to arrive at some definite conclusion that will spell permanent international peace." — Andrew B. Humphrey, director of the American Peace and Arbitration League.

"More and more, the problems of the world must be settled at the council table and not on the battlefield."—The Rev. William M. MacNair, secretary of the Cambridge Federation of Churches.

"Without knowledge, without understanding in the minds of great masses of people, it is impossible, as I see it, for democracies to get a peaceful and a stable world."—Sir Auckland Geddes.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Adjustment of world financial conditions, war debts, and war indemnities, on the basis of partial cancellation, is by no means an abandoned project. Distinct leanings toward such a method of approaching the solution of the financial crisis in Europe is harbored by some of the powers that are to be represented at the forthcoming Conference on Limitation of Armament.

Despite the disinclination of the American Government to admit the feasibility or the desirability, for that matter, of bringing the debt question into the Conference, the intimate connection between huge land armies and the financial embarrassments of some of the powers is expected to compel a review of the whole debt and indemnity situation.

While the financial question as such is not to have a place on the agenda, there are strong indications that some one of the powers, possibly Great Britain, will take advantage of the presence of their high officials here to sound out the views of the Harding Administration on the question of partial cancellation.

Partial Cancellation Proposed

It is known that Great Britain still clings to the belief that partial cancellation of debts and indemnities is feasible. Not that Great Britain intends for one moment to propose that her debts to the United States be cancelled. She will, in fact, declare her intention to pay this debt to the uttermost farthing, but British authorities recognize that many of the other European debtor nations are unable to pay and will be unable to pay.

While hints of possible cancellation have always raised a storm of protest in the United States, particularly in the United States Senate, it is a fact that financial experts, some of them prominent in the councils of the Administration, are coming more and more to recognize that cancellation of at least a portion of the debts of nations other than Great Britain is almost inevitable, eventually. In all discussions, however, by American and British financial authorities, emphasis is uniformly placed on the difference in the status of the British debt and debts of the continental countries.

The financial experts of the United States have for some time past advised that this situation should be faced. The politicians have consistently refused to face it and the antipathy to any settlement on the basis of cancellation manifested in Congress has acted as a brake on the Administration. On the other hand, it is now inevitable that the United States will participate in the reparations settlement. The moment that participation takes place the intimate connection between this settlement and the inter-allied debt will come to the surface as a practical issue.

English Bankers' Mission

The difficulty and practical impossibility of carrying out the reparations terms as fixed in the Versailles Treaty is recognized by the United States Government, but to every intimation of this character from the United States, France and Italy countered with the assertion that the reparations terms must be fully carried out if these countries are to be enabled to pay their obligations to the United States. Again France is in a position to contend that her army expenditures are necessary in order to assure the collection of the indemnities due her. Here, it is recognized, is a vital link between the war debts, war indemnities, large armies and disarmament.

During the past 10 days Reginald McKenna, former British Chancellor of the Exchequer and now president of the London City and Midland Bank, has held extended conferences with American financiers and officials. The visit of the British financier has been hedged round with almost complete secrecy. It has been stated officially that he is not here as the representative of the British Government. That is probably very true, but in recent months American and British financiers have canvassed the situation independently of their governments and

their attitude is reflected in the disposition of officials to recognize the intimate connection between the financial settlement and the limitation of armaments.

Enormous Debt to America

That the debt question will come up during the Conference of the powers, they regard as inevitable; they point out that it is intimately connected with the question of land armaments, as represented by the large establishments of France, Poland, Italy and Tzecho-Slovakia. These armies are being justified on the ground that they are necessary for protection against the possible revival of the former enemy powers, and also to enforce the collection of the war indemnities.

On July 1, 1921, the time the last interest payment was due, the total debt owed by European nations to the United States, principal and interest, was $11,084,802,341, of which $4,573,621,642 was owed by Great Britain.

The proposal is that the United States and Great Britain cancel dollar for dollar all or part of these continental debts owed them. The continental nations would in turn cancel a portion of their reparations claims. The net result, it is argued, would be to reduce the debts to a payable basis all around. Assuming that a total of approximately $9,000,000,000 each of allied debts and reparations were canceled, Germany would be left with an indemnity burden in a capital sum of about $12,000,000,000, an amount which it is figured she could with some certainty pay. Of this amount approximately $5,000,000,000 would be due to Great Britain, thus balancing the debt owed by Great Britain to the United States.

Italian Delegates Named

Belgium Also Sends Tentative List Including Its Ambassador

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The State Department received yesterday the names of the Italian delegates and experts to the Conference on Limitation of Armament. The delegates are: Charles Schanzer, former Minister of the Treasury; Victor Roland Ricci, Italian Ambassador to the United States; Philip Meda, former Minister of the Treasury, and Senator Lewis Albertini.

There has also been received through the Belgian Embassy a tentative list of the Belgian delegation, which will participate in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions in connection with the Conference. Baron Emil de Cartier de Marchienne, Ambassador at Washington, has been named as one of the principal delegates, leaving the matter of appointing others open as may seem desirable. The technical councilors will be: Mr. Felicien Cattier, Mr. Jules Jadot and Chevalier Emmanuel de Wouters d'Oplinter.

While no definite preliminary conferences have been arranged among the several delegations, representatives of which are now arriving, there will be informal exchanges of views. Many of the delegates are already well acquainted with others and there are subjects germane to the matters contained on the agenda which may be discussed by them with advantage before the Conference convenes.

The United States delegation has its program practically completed and is daily adding to the data useful matter for information and reference. The advisory council will be named shortly after the President returns from his southern trip. It was expected that the names of the persons invited to serve in this capacity would have been made public before this time but the State Department and the American delegation have had the work so well in hand that there has been no need for such a body at this stage of preparation for the Conference, and the President has taken time to consider the various elements in the country whose representation would add most to the strength and effectiveness of American participation in the Conference.

China's Purpose

Dr. Wellington Koo Says Promotion of Peace Is Chief Consideration

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)— Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese minister to the Court of St. James', who sailed on the S. S. Olympic today for New York to attend the Washington Conference, to which he is a delegate, stated to The Christian Science Monitor's representative just before he left:

"Without question what the world needs now is peace, based on the most permanent foundation which is justice. The main object of the Washington Conference is well known, the promotion of peace through an attempt to limit armament. Of course the limitation of armament can be effected mainly by the realization of the fact that it depends almost entirely upon the reconciliation of conflicting policies in the Far East.

"China will naturally have certain claims to present for the fair recognition of her rights and the requirements of her future, but she is primarily interested in the promotion of peace in the Pacific, and in the whole of the Far East and therefore she will ask the cooperation and the recognition of her rights from the Conference.

"In so doing, and at the same time, she will always keep in view the paramount needs of peace, and will do everything possible to contribute to the attainment of this object. China is going into the Conference at Washington with, of course, hopes, but also with a due realization of the complexity and difficulties of the situation.

"For my own part, I feel sure that the whole Chinese delegation will spare no effort in helping with the utmost good will and friendly disposition to contribute to the success of the Conference through a frank discussion and the straightforward handling of all problems which may come before the gathering."

British Advance Section

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday) — The advanced section of the British delegation to the Washington Conference left Waterloo station this morning to join S. S. Olympic at Southampton. The party included Lord Lee of Fareham, First Lord of the Admiralty, accompanied by Lady Lee and his private secretary, A. W. Street. Rear-Admiral Sir A. E. M. Chatfield, Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff, Capt. B. E. Domvile, director of plans division and instructor, Commander G. V. Raymek, Naval Intelligence Division, were the naval experts of the First Lord's party.

Sir Arthur Willert, who will be the publicity officer to the delegation, went as representative of the Foreign Office.

Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, principal Indian delegate, was accompanied by G. L. Corbett, deputy secretary of the Government of India, Colonel Clive Wigram, and G. S. Bajbai, secretary to the Indian delegation.

The Chinese Minister, Dr. Wellington Koo, along with Mrs. Koo and his secretaries, also Wang Chung-Hui, president of the Supreme Court of China, and one of the Chinese delegates to the Conference, who has just come from Geneva, are going on the same steamer. By an earlier train the Japanese military representatives also left for Washington, including Major-General Oka Otake and Lieut.-Col. Tate Kawa.

Several of the British representatives who are traveling to the Washington Conference by the Canadian route will leave for Quebec by the Canadian Pacific liner S. S. Empress of France, which sails from Liverpool on November 2. Among the delegates will be Arthur J. Balfour, the Earl of Gavan, Air Vice-Marshal J. F. A. Higgins, Capt. J. C. Little, director of the trade division of the Admiralty; Sir John Jordan, a great expert on China who is representing the Foreign Office; Miles W. Lampson, also of the Foreign Office; Lieut-Col. Sir Maurice Hankey, secretary to the British Empire delegation; Capt. L. F. Burgis and Commander H. R. Moore, assistant secretaries of the cabinet secretariat.

Lord Lee of Fareham Confident

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)— Lord Lee of Fareham, First Lord of the Admiralty, just before the S. S. Olympic drew out from the quay at Southampton today said to a press representative: "I am going in a spirit of confidence, and I am not prepared to contemplate failure."

MR. BRIAND FACES VIGOROUS ATTACKS

Premier's Policy Has Been Severely Criticized in the Chamber of Deputies—Attendance at Washington Still in Doubt

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Attention is concentrated upon the debate in the Chamber of Deputies which will today decide whether Aristide Briand shall attend the Washington Conference. The crisis has come to have much more than a purely French interest, for if Mr. Briand does not obtain a majority or if in his view that majority is not sufficiently substantial the whole representation of France in the world congress will be doubtful.

It will be difficult to choose at the last minute other men who will obviously be altogether unprepared. The position is causing great anxiety in diplomatic circles because the attacks on the Briand Cabinet which were begun last week are apparently far more formidable than any he has yet sustained. Speaker after speaker has criticized the government on one point or another, but the most significant fact is the enthusiastic reception given to Andrew Tardieu. Mr. Tardieu has since the fall of George Clemencean been in great disfavor and even his most powerful speeches have been received coldly. He has now aroused the Chamber to warm approval.

While it is believed that Mr. Briand will rally opinion to himself, it is recognized that a new and difficult situation has been produced. Mr. Briand has declared for a policy of peace and conciliation, and for the abandonment of quarrels, internal and external. He undoubtedly reflects the spirit of the country. These declarations have brought him the unreserved support of the Left, that is, of the Radical Republicans, though not of course of the Communists.

Now Mr. Tardieu appeals to the Right and asks the Bloc National whether it intends to be governed by the Radicals. He attempts to divide the Chamber in two parts, declaring war on the Radicals and by implication placing Mr. Briand on their side. This appeal to party spirit certainly brought great applause from the Bloc National, which it will be remembered won a complete triumph at the last elections and is the predominating combination in the Chamber.

If Mr. Briand loses its support, he cannot be saved by the Left. But it is believed that the Center will vote for the policy of moderation expounded by Mr. Briand. These somewhat passionate outbursts in the Chamber do not necessarily indicate which way the vote will go, and when Mr. Briand has concluded his speech this evening, he should obtain the necessary majority. Excitement is at its height and the Chamber is crowded.

PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON RACE PROBLEM

Negro Should Have Political and Economic Equality, but Not in Social or Racial Matters, Mr. Harding Says in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—Speaking here yesterday at Capitol Park before an audience estimated at more than 30,000 of whom 10,000 were Negroes, President Warren G. Harding gave utterance to his beliefs concerning the race questions of the United States.

President Harding was introduced by Sydney J. Bowie, chairman of the committee in charge of the Birmingham semi-centennial celebration. The President was greeted with warm applause when he arose to speak, and the crowd listened attentively to his remarks, though many of them were distant from the speaker's stand.

As the President launched into the race question, southerners who composed the audience apparently were a little anxious as to what solution he would offer. He was applauded wildly by the Negroes in the audience when he referred to the need of giving to them equal economic opportunities.

The President was applauded when he said he wished the time would pass when the tradition of a solidly Democratic south and the tradition of a solidly Republican Negro race might be broken up.

President's Speech

Racial Solution Said to Be an Agreed Divergence

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—The right of the American Negro to broader political, economic, and educational advantages, based on a pride of race but never on an aspiration for social equality, was championed by President Harding here yesterday in a plainly-worded enunciation of his views on the whole American race problem.

These are some of the fundamentals on which the President appealed to the nation to "lay aside old prejudices and old antagonisms" and give support to a constructive policy of racial relationship:

"Politically and economically there need be no occasion for great and permanent differentiation, provided on both sides there shall be recognition of the absolute divergence in things social and racial."

"I would say let the black man vote when he is fit to vote; prohibit the white man voting when he is unfit to vote."

"I wish that both the tradition of a solidly Democratic South and the tradition of a solidly Republican black race might be broken up."

"I would insist upon equal educational opportunity for both."

"Men of both races may well stand uncompromisingly against every suggestion of social equality. This is not a question of social equality, but a question of recognizing a fundamental, eternal, inescapable difference."

"Racial amalgamation there cannot be. Partnership of the races in developing the highest aims of all humanity there must be if humanity is to achieve the ends which we have set for it."

"The black man should seek to be, and he should be encouraged to be, the best possible black man and not the best possible imitation of a white man."

Negro's Immigration

The President's address, which brought him from Washington on his first extended trip into the south since inauguration, was delivered at a semi-centennial celebration of the founding of the city of Birmingham. It was devoted almost exclusively to the race question, although Mr. Harding also took occasion to praise the south for its industrial recovery and to renew his faith in the world leadership of a reunited nation. He said in part:

"The world war brought us to full recognition that the race problem is national rather than merely sectional. There are no authentic statistics, but it is common knowledge that the world war was marked by a great migration of colored people to the north and west. They were attracted by the demand for Labor and the higher wages offered. It has brought the question of race closer to north and west, and I believe it has served to modify somewhat the views of those sections on this question. It has made the south realize its industrial dependence on the Labor of the black man, and made the north realize the difficulties of the community in which two greatly differing races are brought to live side by side. I should say that it has been responsible for a larger charity on both sides, a beginning of better understanding; and, in the light of that better understanding, perhaps we shall be able to consider this problem together as a problem of all sections and of both races, in whose solution the best intelligence of both must be enlisted.

"Indeed, we will be wise to recognize it as wider yet. Whoever will take the time to read and ponder Mr. Lothrop Stoddard's book on "The Rising Tide of Color," or, say, the thoughtful review of some recent literature of this question which Mr. F. D. Lugard presented in a recent Edinburgh Review, must realize that our race problem here in the United States is only a phase of a race issue that the whole world confronts. Surely we shall gain nothing by blinking the facts, by refusing to give thought to them. That is not the American way of approaching such issues.

"Mr. Lugard, in his recent essay, after surveying the world's problem of races, concludes thus:

"'Here then is the true conception of the interrelation of color—complete uniformity in ideals, absolute equality in the paths of knowledge and culture, equal opportunity for those who strive, equal admiration for those who achieve; in matters social and racial a separate path, each pursuing his own inherited traditions, preserving his own race purity and race pride; equality in things spiritual; agreed divergence in the physical and material.'

"Here, it has seemed to me, is suggestion of the true way out. Politically and economically there need be no occasion for great and permanent differentiation, for limitations of the individual's opportunity, provided that on both sides there shall be recognition of the absolute divergence in things social and racial. When I suggest the possibility of economic equality between the races, I mean it in precisely the same way and to the same extent that I would mean it if I spoke of equality of economic opportunity as between members of the same race. In each case I would mean equality proportioned to the honest capacities and deserts of the individual.

"Men of both races may well stand uncompromisingly against every suggestion of social equality. Indeed, it would be helpful to have that word 'equality' eliminated from this consideration; to have it accepted on both sides that this is not a question of social equality, but a question of recognizing a fundamental, eternal, and inescapable difference. We shall have made real progress when we develop an attitude in the public and community thought of both races which recognizes this difference.

Distinct Race Pride

"Take the political aspect. I would say let the black man vote when he is fit to vote; prohibit the white man voting when he is unfit to vote. Especially would I appeal to the self-respect of the colored race. I would inculcate in it the wish to improve itself as a distinct race, with a hereditary set of traditions, an array of aspirations all its own. Out of such racial ambitions and pride will come natural segregations, without narrowing any rights, such as are proceeding in both rural and urban communities now in southern states, satisfying natural inclinations and adding notably to happiness and contentment.

"On the other hand I would insist upon equal educational opportunity for both. This does not mean that both would become equally educated within a generation or two generations or 10 generations. Even men of the same race do not accomplish such an equality as that. There must be education among the colored people as will enable them to develop their own leaders, capable of understanding and sympathizing with such a differentiation between the races as I have suggested—leaders who will inspire the race with proper ideals of race pride, of national pride, of an honorable destiny; and important participation in the universal effort for advancement of humanity as a whole. Racial amalgamation there cannot be. Partnership of the races in developing the highest aims of all humanity there must be if humanity, not only here but everywhere, is to achieve the ends which we have set for it.

National Unity Needed

"I can say to you people of the south, both white and black, that the time has passed when you are entitled to assume that this problem of races is peculiarly and particularly your problem. More and more it is becoming a problem of the north; more and more it is the problem of Africa, of South America, of the Pacific, of the South Seas, of the world. It is the problem of democracy everywhere, if we mean the things we say about democracy as the ideal political state.

"The one thing we must sedulously avoid is the development of group and class organizations in this country. There has been a time when we heard too much about the Labor vote, the business vote, the Irish vote, the Scandinavian vote, the Italian vote, and so on. But the demagogues who would array class against class and group against group have fortunately found little to reward their efforts. That is because, despite the demagogues, the idea of our oneness as Americans has risen superior to every appeal to mere class and group. And so I would wish it might be in this matter of our national problem of races. I would accept that a black man cannot be a white man, and that he does not need and should not aspire to be as much like a white man as possible in order to accomplish the best that is possible for him. He should seek to be, and he should be encouraged to be, the best possible black man and not the best possible imitation of a white man.

"It is a matter of the keenest national concern that the south shall not be encouraged to make its colored population a vast reservoir of ignorance, to be drained away by the processes of migration into all other sections. That is what has been going on in recent years at a rate so accentuated that it has caused this question of races to be, as I have already said, no longer one of a particular section. Just as I do not wish the south to be politically entirely one party, just as I believe that is bad for the south, and for the rest of the country as well, so I do not want the colored people to be entirely of one party. I wish that both the tradition of a solidly Democratic south and the tradition of a solidly Republican black race might be broken up. Neither political sectionalism nor any system of rigid groupings of the people will in the long run prosper our country.

Political Solidarity Attacked

"With such convictions one must urge the people of the south to take advantage of their superior understanding of this problem and to assume an attitude toward it that will deserve the confidence of the colored people. Likewise, I plead with my own political party to lay aside every program that looks to lining up the black man as a mere political adjunct. Let there be an end of prejudice and of demagogy in this line. Let the south understand the menace which lies in forcing upon the black race an attitude of political solidarity.

"Every consideration, it seems to me, brings us back at last to the question of education. When I speak of education as a part of this race question, I do not want the states or the nation to attempt to educate people, whether white or black, into something they are not fitted to be. I have no sympathy with the half-baked altruism that would overstock us with doctors and lawyers, of whatever color, and leave us in need of people fit and willing to do the manual work of a workaday world. But I would like to see an education that would fit every man not only to do his particular work as well as possible but to rise to a higher plane if he should deserve it. For that sort of education I have no fears, whether it be given to a black man or a white man. From that sort of education, I believe, black men, white men, the whole nation, would draw immeasurable benefit.

Restricted Immigration

"It is probable that as a nation we have come to the end of the period of very rapid increase in our population. Restricted immigration will reduce the rate of increase, and force us back upon our older population to find people to do the simpler, physically harder, manual tasks. This will require some difficult readjustments.

"In anticipation of such a condition the south may well recognize that north and west are likely to continue their drafts upon its colored population and that if the south wishes to keep its fields producing and its industry still expanding it will have to compete for the services of the colored man. If it will realize its need for him and deal quite fairly with him, the south will be able to keep him in such numbers as your activities make desirable.

"Is it not possible, then, that in the long era of readjustment upon which we are entering for the nation to lay aside old prejudices and old antagonisms and in the broad, clear light of nationalism enter upon a constructive policy in dealing with these intricate issues? Just as we shall prove ourselves capable of doing this we shall insure the industrial progress, the agricultural security, the social and political safety of our whole country, regardless of race or sections, and along the line of ideals superior to every consideration of groups or class, of race or color or section or prejudice."

HOUSE MAY MERELY CENSURE MR. BLANTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Thomas L. Blanton (D.), Representative from Texas, whose expulsion from the House of Representatives is demanded in a formal resolution offered by Frank W. Mondell, the Republican leader, after a conference with the steering committee, returned to Washington yesterday from a speaking trip to Wheeling, West Virginia, ready to defend his right to retain his seat.

The resolution of expulsion, charging Mr. Blanton with being the author of highly improper remarks printed in the Congressional Record, is in the order of business for today. Since its introduction, however, the temper of the House is cooling and a movement is afoot to bring the Texas member before the bar of the House for "severe censure" instead of expulsion. Mr. Blanton is spoken of as a candidate for the Senate from Texas and it is believed that his expulsion might cause him to be regarded as a political martyr by his constituents. But if Republican leaders have their way the vote will be taken on a motion to expel.

Mr. Blanton, who accused Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, with being at the bottom of the charges made against him, in his speech at Wheeling, refused to discuss his case on his return to Washington.

"What I shall have to say I will say on the floor of the House," was his only comment.

William Tyler Page, clerk of the House, has prepared for Mr. Mondell a corrected compilation of the expulsions and attempted expulsion of members of Congress, to be used for reference purposes.

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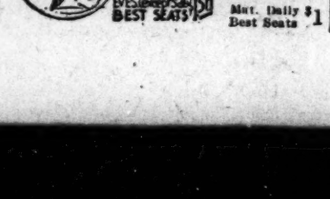

NEWS SUMMARY

By the sudden termination of former Emperor Charles' adventure, Europe has escaped a situation graver than any since the conclusion of the war, according to the prevailing opinion in British political circles. It is felt that too little heed was given at Venice to Great Britain's efforts to commission the little entente to enforce the Trianon Treaty and too much to the restraining hand of France and Italy. In Hungary, governmental reforms are to be instituted soon. p. 1

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's ambitions are causing friction in Southern China. His scheme to reduce Kwangsi by military force has brought him into conflict with General Chen Chuing-ming, who was one of his most ardent supporters. The resulting irritation is depriving Dr. Sun of a share in the plans for autonomous provinces which General Chen is pushing in cooperation with General Wu Pei-fu. p. 1

Irish unity is believed to have usurped the place held by allegiance in the discussions at 10 Downing Street. The presence at Tuesday's session of Sean Milroy, Sinn Fein member for the Tyrone division of Ulster, coupled with the evidence of large maps carried by the delegates, strengthened the impression that North Ireland was under consideration. Neither the full conference nor the joint committee met yesterday but when the next meeting takes place Ulster will probably be the absorbing topic. p. 1

Public opinion in Germany has aligned itself with the Socialist support, for the Wirth government in its policy on Upper Silesia. To such an extent was this evident that Dr. Wirth, with his resignation but a few days old, has again formed a ministry, the personnel of which is drawn almost entirely from the Center and Socialist parties. p. 1

Attacks on the Briand Government continue. Criticism has followed criticism in the French Chamber of Deputies and the cordial reception given to Andrew Tardieu in his speech against the ministry is causing great anxiety in diplomatic circles. While it is believed that the Premier will rally opinion to himself it is recognized that a new and difficult situation has been produced. The debate will decide whether Mr. Briand will attend the Washington Conference, as his presence in the United States is contingent upon his obtaining a sufficiently large majority in the Chamber. p. 2

Undisturbed by the unsettled state of affairs the Prince of Wales has sailed for India where he is to make an extensive tour. On his way through the Mediterranean he will stop at Malta to participate in the ceremony marking the opening of the new Legislature, which is to control all local affairs of the island. His first port of call in India will be Bombay and his last Karachi. Thence he will go to Japan. He will leave Japan in May, 1922. p. 6

The question of the adjustment of the foreign debts to the United States and the inter-allied debts, is expected to come up at the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament, and it is said that Great Britain will propose a partial mutual cancellation. The British debt to the United States, it is declared, will be met, but as England is owed large sums by continental nations she might offer to cancel debts, dollar for dollar, with America. The visit of Reginald McKenna, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, is thought to be significant at this time. p. 1

Speaking in Birmingham, Alabama, yesterday, President Harding made known his views on the race problem. The Negro's right to broader educational, political and economic advantages was declared, but socially and racially the divergence between the white and colored race was emphasized. Mr. Harding said he opposed a white race in the south solidly aligned in the Democratic Party as he opposed having all the Negroes in the Republican fold. Restricted immigration, he thought, would tend to draw the Negro from the south, particularly if he felt himself ill-treated. p. 2

The American Medical Liberty League, in session in Chicago, denounced political or governmental control of methods of healing. It charged that there has been brought about what practically is a union of medicine and state. The right was demanded for any one to choose his own method of healing. p. 9

A summarization of reports from many sections of the United States shows a growing tendency to support the laws designed to enforce prohibition. p. 9

After hearing the grievances of the five train service Labor organizations which have voted to strike, the United States Railroad Labor Board declared it would take the situation under consideration and would hand down a decision within a few days. Little that was new was heard at the conference, which was held in public. The brotherhood leaders declared that only a settlement satisfactory to the men would prevent a strike. The president of one railroad agreed to restore time and a half for overtime on his road which he had done away with without consulting the board. p. 1

MR. GOUNARIS TO SOLICIT BRITISH AID

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday) — Demetrios Gounaris left today for London after two interviews with Aristide Briand. No official statement has been made, but from what can be gathered in official circles Mr. Briand does not consent to the recognition of King Constantine, even with the assurance that, immediately after such recognition, King Constantine will abdicate.

But the chief subject of conversation was that of finances, and there is some reason to believe that the Greek demands are not opposed by Paris, though it is rather to London that Mr. Gounaris must look for practical aid.

CONGRESS BLAMED FOR NEW BEER ORDER

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Ernest V. Claypool, president of the Rhode Island Anti-Saloon League, addressing the board of manages of the Woman's Home Missionary Society yesterday, declared that the ruling of the United States Treasury Department to allow the sale of beer under the guise of medicine was due to the dilatory action of Congress. He hoped the effect would hasten the vote for the anti-beer bill and the cessation for all time of the sale of beer as medicine. He classed Rhode Island as a black mark on the map of prohibition America.

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Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over lea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Seagull and Golf

Every golfer knows the story of the Sussex man who was put off his play by the ships passing up and down the English Channel, but there are other dangers than ships to a game on the seashore. Seagulls, to wit. Just as a ball was being chipped on the green at Port Erin, Isle of Man, a seagull swooped down, seized the stationary ball and carried it off. After flying for about a hundred yards the bird dropped the ball, but at once recovered it, flew another hundred yards and dropped it again. Then the player came into his own. There was a problem that might have served as a summer time subject to newspaper correspondence, for while one player argued that the ball should be played where it was dropped, another contended that as it had been displaced by an agency outside the game, it should be replaced where it originally lay. This was done, but there should be a definite ruling on the point. Seagull golf which may do for Manxland may not do for all the golfing world.

Headlines in Egypt

Headline writers on English newspapers published in Egypt have their own peculiar difficulties. Every day they are faced with the words: Constantinople and Mediterranean. Indeed the problem of Mesopotamia was only settled during the war by the frequent use of Mespot. Recently we note a capitulation in a Cairo daily to Alexandria—it appears simply as Alex. Length, moreover, is not the only difficulty. The names themselves are misleading when read in distant cities. What can an American man-on-the-street do but laugh when he reads in type an inch high, "Greeks Fail to Get Angora." And a feminist anywhere finds diversion in another recent headline on a London dispatch which read "Home Unemployment." Alas, how little there is of it!

The Royal Exchange

The City of London is suffering a deprivation: a great part of the Royal Exchange is closed by a forest of scaffold poles while the ceiling is repaired and the stone work cleaned; the general neglect of such tasks during the war having made necessary a more extensive renovation than was usual in former years. The short cuts across the center of the great hall of the exchange, from the Bank of England to Cornhill, are not available while the process of decoration is going on, but as yet the colonnade, that favorite resort of the city worker in odd moments, has not been affected.

Here is one of the few attempts in England at large scale mural painting. The English climate, especially in London, is not adapted to an out-of-door display, and few places combine the requisite spaciousness with protection from the weather. The series in the Royal Exchange should therefore be more visited than it is. Varying as the pictures do in artistic quality, and seriously handicapped by defective lighting, they are yet a worthy evidence of civic pride, and of interest as illustrating the city's history. The citizen is reminded how in 1363 a London merchant entertained five kings at once, and of the munificent charities of Whittington; of the part taken in the Wars of the Roses by the city trained bands, when the victory of Edward IV in 1471 was assisted by their arms, and of the city's own internal struggles. These last give rise to a characteristically gorgeous picture by Edwin Abbey, showing the reconcilement of the Skinners' and Merchant Taylors' Companies in 1484.

The work of brightening and restoring the fabric which is now going on means temporary interference with the public facilities but it will doubtless lead to a greater enjoyment of the paintings in the end, if only because the improvement of the lighting will make it possible to see them better.

In the Public Gardens of Brescia

I had worked hard in Brescia; stood before her monuments, studied her churches, stared at her ivory relics and Roman statues, thought about her pictures, and now I was glad to rest. After the evening meal I made my way slowly up the steep peak that leads to the high gardens round the Castello. It was cool after the heat of the day. There are some animals kept in a garden there and as I walked I could see a young soldier quietly watching a deer that stood by the railings. I was struck by the similarity between the man and the animal, both were silent and both watching, both had tranquil faces and large sad, brown eyes, both turned to look at me as I came up. Then the deer stretched out its long hind foot with supple ease and gently scratched the very center of its head, the soldier's face relaxed into a smile; the spell was broken.

"She has great facilities in scratching herself, that beast there," I said.

"Do you know, Signore," continued the soldier, "I come every evening to visit her and always up to yesterday she has had horns with ramifications and tonight they are no more and there remain only these stumps; it is strange," and he pointed to the little velvety roots from which the antlers had fallen.

"Yes," I replied, "from time to time they fall, the horns, and the new ones grow." So the soldier and I were introduced by a deer and began a conversation that it is fortunately not necessary to translate literally into English. He was an Alpino, born and bred in a little village near the Swiss frontier in the Valtallina; he liked being alone and looking at the mountains. When the others went down in the evening to chatter in the town he came up to talk to the deer and think.

THE CIRCUS AND SAGEBRUSH

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The tootle and blare of a brass band cannonaded through the city streets. We awaited, jostled and elbowed about by the crowd which likewise harked to that perennial lure of a circus band—for there was no mistaking the identity of that blatant music. Came the gayly caparisoned horses, outriders of the great, grand and glorious galaxy of wonders to follow. The familiar rumble of the chariot wheels, the spectacular band wagons, the clowns interspersed at frequent intervals; more horses and chariots, the picturesque camels and elephants, the latter, according to age-old custom, linked together by trunk and funny tail.

The tall buildings loomed high above the passing parade; street cars clanged their gongs noisily; shoppers, with bundle-laden arms, mixed with the mothers who had fetched their children to see the spectacle; busy men, not caring to lose a moment in their urgent flight from hither to yon, craned their necks and stared on the run, as it were.

Of course there was that impelling little tug which bespoke a desire to see the circus itself. Then, our thoughts traveled backward. The pungent aroma of sagebrush seemed to fill our nostrils; the familiar old settings of our first circus flashed across our vision.

How enthralling were those gay posters which were pasted all over the sides of great barns, on high board fences, even disguising woodsheds and deserted shacks within sight of the country roads. And how eagerly we awaited the first hint of dawn on circus morning that we might be up and off for the sidings where the circus trains were to be unloaded!

Whether or not we had patiently hoarded the 50 cents admission fee, each youth considered it an honor to get some sort of job with the circus which would entitle him to a pink or yellow ticket.

But the most vivid recollections were those associated with the pitching of the big tents, the clearing away of the sagebrush on the flat just beyond the outskirts of the town. There is no odor quite like the tang of crushed sagebrush. And when we first entered the main gate and wandered through the passageway lined by the cages of the wild animals, one stepped over and upon the squat sagebrush, and by the time the arena proper was reached the air was permeated with the scent.

The two or three rings, also, had been grubbed only partially free of the sagebrush and the hoofs of the performing horses pounded it and added to the already aromatic smell filling the tents.

But that was not the only distinguishing mark of the circus in these towns located in the sagebrush country. There were the Indians. Scores and hundreds of them, attracted from far and near—making of this circus day a festival, which, in itself, was quite as picturesque as the circus. There were the Piutes, the Washoes, the Shoshones and a scattering of Diggers, colorful as to costume, eager and happy as children. The squaws adorned with fresh silken kerchiefs for their head coverings, brilliant plaid blankets for wraps and calico dresses, the blouse and skirt of the same bright pattern. The braves were attired in broad brimmed hats, kerchiefs knotted about their swarthy necks—none too immaculate suits, but more or less daubed with paint and both braves and squaws liberally bedecked with beads and clanking ornaments.

There was usually a special section of seat tiers allotted to the Indians, not the choicest location beneath the big tent, but one which was bound to be ablaze with color after the Indians were seated. And from this section the circus performers received the most heartfelt applause, the absolutely undivided attention of the delighted redskins.

Such memories were aroused by witnessing this circus parade file down the paved, cañon-like streets of the populous city. Undoubtedly the animals of the menagerie are just as rare and ferocious, the horses as beautiful and well trained, the clowns funnier than in former days, the bareback riders and trapeze performers more daring—but that tang of the crushed sagebrush was missing; the enthusiasm of those delighted Indians could not be substituted by any other race.

Even so, when the startling notes of the steam calliope proclaimed that the end of the parade was at hand, that the afternoon performance was soon to begin, we still felt that compelling little tug which was a token that the circus has not yet lost its appeal.

THE LAND OF CAMELIARD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Here and there along the North Cornish coast, a little stream eating its way through the slate-hued granite of the cliffs has made a cove in which the might of the Atlantic is caught as in a funnel, and chafes and roars incessantly. Instead of the gray-blue sea usual under English skies, the outer deeps are purple as Homer's Mediterranean, softening into jade-green toward the shore, but in contact with the rocks the water boils up in white foam.

On the mildest summer day the earth seems to quiver at the impact of the rollers; sunny and calm the waves may look, but for miles no boat can live inshore or pass through the swirling eddies to the coves.

A mile or two inland, the typical village lies sheltered from storms in the fold of a torrent's upper course; often the traveler may come upon it unawares on mounting some small piece of rising ground. So he finds Treknow, Trelegga and Trevalga, sis-

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The Cornish coast near Camelot

ters of Trevena, which alone among them, under its poetic name of Dundagel or Tintagel, has been made famous as the scene of Arthur's court.

Trevalga has the rare distinction of a name in Domesday, not since altered or corrupted—a distinction, nevertheless, which clearly shows how the place has lain throughout the centuries, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot."

Trelegga is only a group of cottages beside a torrent's bed, which serves as village street and is shared in summer by the people, the cattle and the stream; in winter not to be crossed dryshod or, maybe, at all. Sheep and a few cows graze upon the scanty herbage and, with the little oats and barley which the soil hereabouts will grow, affording the main livelihood of a frugal race.

The men go to the great quarries at Delabole, near by, or to the tin mines further west, or leave their native country altogether, for here is slight sustenance for man or beast.

In winter after sunset there is no life in the villages: the Atlantic gales shake the squat stone houses even in their shelter, and allow no tree to stand or light to burn indoors.

They are a friendly folk, appreciative of the advantage of making strangers welcome. The blue skies and purple seas, the waves and wind, and the romance woven round King Arthur's country attract ever-increasing numbers in the summer months, but nature has framed this coast in iron cliffs, and subjected it to the harshest winds and heaviest assaults of ocean which England knows for the remainder of the year. Dundagel may, as the Cornish poet wrote, "soften into song" awhile: she remains "stern Dundagel" still.

GERMAN REVIEWS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A glance round an average German bookstall in 1914 would have revealed an important difference between the reviews of Germany and those of England, the United States, or even France. It lay not only in the comparative inconspicuousness of the popular review of entertainment, for although a good display of such reviews would have been seen, ranging from the popular educative "Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte" to the famous satirical weekly "Simplicissimus," nothing would have been discovered possessing anything like the enterprise and circulation of, say, The Saturday Evening Post or the Strand Magazine of London.

The most striking difference would have been found in the party character of so many of the reviews. In Germany, more, it would seem, than anywhere else, the weekly, fortnightly and monthly reviews were and are still made to serve as a kind of adjunct to the daily press as a means of furthering the aims of the different political parties, and it is for this reason convenient to begin an account of the German periodical press by a description of the chief reviews, classified according to their party leanings.

The Social Democrats, as befitted the excellence of their press organization as a whole, had two well-produced reviews, "Die Neue Zeit" (The New Age), of Stuttgart, official organ of the party as a whole, and "Die Sozialistische Monatshefte," of Berlin, representing the Right Wing. During the war the second of these became more nationalist than ever, while the first, after being held for some time by the minority, was eventually captured by the majority, or orthodox, government-supporting section, in whose hands it remains. In 1915 the Right Wing of the German Social Democratic Party was reenforced by the establishment of "Die Glocke" (The Bell), a weekly review to which several of the best pens in German Social Democracy contributed. This continues to appear.

In 1914 the parties of the Right, although several reviews of a general character, such as the famous "Preussische Jahrbücher," took a decidedly conservative point of view, were not lavishly supplied with definite party organs in the periodical press.

The Pan-Germans had their "Alldeutsche Blätter," but it enjoyed no general circulation, and the only important Conservative or National Liberal reviews an observer would have been likely to see on a bookstall were the "Grenzboten," an ultra-nationalist weekly which continues to appear, and "Das Grössere Deutschland," edited by Dr. Paul Rohrbach, the well-known Pan-German writer, whose views on German domestic politics were nevertheless liberal on the whole. In 1916 Rohrbach established the expansionist "Deutsche Politik." This in 1918 absorbed the little yellow-covered review "März" and survives as a kind of unofficial party organ of the National Liberals.

The Democratic group in 1914 had no distinct party organ beyond "Die Hilfe," and this important Radical weekly was so much tinged with the personal political and religious view of its distinguished editor, Dr. Friedrich Naumann, that it could not properly be called a party organ. "Die Hilfe," since Naumann's day, has been continued on more or less the same lines, and in the reshuffle of parties which took place after the revolution, the Democratic Party founded "Das Demokratische Deutschland," which can be considered definitely as their party review.

The large and well-organized Center Party, curiously, had no regular party periodical, supplementing their principal newspapers, "Germania" and the "Kölnische Volkszeitung," but the German (Roman) Catholices had a considerable number of well-produced reviews which no doubt indirectly served the Center Party's aims. Chief of these was "Hochland." Definitely religious was the literary, social and theological review, "Stimmen der Zeit"; the chief Protestant review was the "Protestantenblatt."

Among the general reviews would have been seen the literary monthly "Neue Rundschau," the fortnightly "Literarische Echo," the "Deutsche Rundschau," in which important political reminiscences from time to time appeared, the "Süddeutsche Monatshefte," the best-known of the south German monthly reviews, "Nord and Süd," a kind of Scribners, and "Die Zukunft" (The Future), edited and most frequently entirely written by the brilliant but erratic Maximilian Harden, whose articles achieved world-wide fame during the great war.

During the war there were few suppressions, but the literary monthly "Das Forum" developed pacificist tendencies and was banned, while the literary review, "Die Weissen Blätter," which was edited by the German-Alsatian poet René Schickelé, escaped suppression by moving to Switzerland, Both reappeared in Berlin after the armistice.

Of reviews established during the war a large number, being of a purely propagandist nature, have disappeared, but a few have survived, such as the specialist review of Eastern questions, written by experts, whatever its bias, "Der Neue Orient." "Die Europäische Staats-und Wirtschaftszeitung," an economic review, one of the most interesting of war-time creations, did not survive the revolution.

In compensation, however, that event was followed by a tremendous activity among writers, resulting in the foundation of a very large number of new reviews. Several of these belonged to the Extreme Left—"Erde," "Neue Erde," "Die Tribüne"—and will probably not long survive the definite collapse of communism in Germany. Others, such as the review devoted to stagecraft, "Die Neue Bühne," appear to be firmly established. A large number of new art periodicals are now to be seen in the bookshops, chief among them "Das Kunstblatt" and "Das Feuer" which will stand with the older and more conservative "Kunstwart" and the more specialist "Cicerone." The most noteworthy change which has taken place in the old-established German reviews was the resignation, in January, 1920, of Prof. Hans Delbrück from the editorship of the "Preussische Jahrbücher," after having held the post for 36 years, the first six of them with Heinrich von Treitschke, the Prussian historian.

JUHANI AHO: A FINNISH POET

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The tribute of gratitude and admiration recently paid Juhani Aho without regard to party, class, or to the two nationalities of Finland, appears well-founded to every one acquainted with the prominent position the author occupied in the intellectual life of his country. Juhani Aho cannot properly be regarded as the founder of Finnish fiction, for he had a predecessor in Alexis Kivi (1834-1879), the great novelist and playwright. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that the whole of the rich literature which has appeared since Juhani Aho, as a young student, published his first stories in the early eighties, bears the stamp of his personality. It was he who gave the Finnish language such flexibility and richness as was required to enable it to express anything that could be expressed in Swedish, which is the old-established language of culture in Finland. Through his descent and education he was destined to become a mediator between the two forms of culture in Finland, represented by its two languages; in other words, he combined the genuine national mood in the songs of the Kalevala and Kanteletar with old Swedish traditions in Runeberg, Topelius and others. As no other, he has raised Finnish literature out of obscurity; as no other, he has brought influences from the outer world to the people of the deep forests and desolate countryside.

At the very beginning of his career, he attracted attention with a short story portraying rural life, a little masterpiece of its kind. It simply tells of a woodland cottager returning home from town with an oil lamp, which, with its clear steady light, is to supplant the flickering pine-wood torch in his cottage—an incident trifling enough intrinsically, but illustrating symbolically the progress of civilization in Finland. A subsequent work, which proved a great success, was a humorous story—so lengthy as to fill a whole book—of a peasant couple who from their lonely forest-farm journey a long way on foot only to behold that new marvelous thing, a railway, that has been laid through their parts. In a later novel, Juhani Aho uses this theme of the confronting of his naïve children of nature with modern civilization, in a concentrated, pathetic story of a man whose happiness is crushed by the railway breaking through his solitary woodlands. And in numerous small elegaic poems in prose he describes the still lake creeks, old boat mooring-places and quiet farmhouses whose calm repose has forever to retreat before the noisy, vulgar life that the inland steamboat is bringing even up to Finland's remotest corners. A virgin landscape surrounding hidden woodland lakes under the summer night's serene sky has never been described with a finer sentiment than by Juhani Aho. In "Parson's Daughter" and "Parson's Wife," his two most famous novels, this loveliness of scenery is personified by a young woman who dreams of the great wide world outside and who, for all her longing, cannot break away from the beauty of her surroundings.

In spite of his love of virgin nature and of rural life with its old traditions, the author was by no means an enemy of progress. On the contrary, he has in many instances glorified the labor through which the wilderness is forced to yield to cultivation. To use the allegory in his first story, he has always taken the lamp-light's side and not that of the flickering and reeking pine-wood torch. Because of that, at the outset of his career, he was sometimes blamed for having brought into Finnish literature too many foreign notions. Scandinavian literature, in his time was under the influence of Ibsen and Brandes, Flaubert and Zola, and the great Russian writers. Aho, likewise, notwithstanding his romantic and elegaic temperament, became a realist in his treatment of the technique of the novel. As to his political and social views, he became, partly influenced by contemporary movements, partly on account of personal disposition, a liberty-loving patriot, sincere, democratic, and a champion of tolerance and humanity. These views, what is more, were not a mere doctrine to him, but a deep conviction carried out in practice.

The democratic feature in Juhani Aho's character induced him to take an active part in the Finnish national movement. In after years, Finnish having attained a position of equality with Swedish, his standpoint with regard to the "language question" was somewhat modified. He then became one of the first to fight against the denationalization which during the last years of Finland's union with Russia was threatening to destroy all vernacular culture in the country, Finnish as well as Swedish. In a collection of tales in which, on account of the press-censorship, the political tendency was disguised in allegories, he pleaded the cause of liberty against the oppression exercised by the Russian Governors-General. His tolerance and humanity, on the other hand, was too often put to trial during those passionate years when the European war and the Red insurrection in Finland divided the people in inimical parties, utterly incapable of understanding one another.

For him, the civil war in Finland in 1918 was a bitter experience. His trust in his people, his belief in the ideals of liberty and in progress, in short, everything he had striven for, was shaken, at least for a time, and it seemed as if his harmonious view of life had changed into pessimism. This depression, however, did not prove permanent, nor could it deprive him of his literary power. In a series of reminiscences from childhood and youth, Juhani Aho once more—and more convincingly than ever—shows himself master in clear, harmonious landscape description.

He was one of those writers, rare in modern literature: a poet who sees harmony in nature, not because life's conflicts have been evaded, but because they have been subdued in the comprehensive view of poetic intuition.

RAINY DAY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The Rainy Day with splashing hoof
Is playing tag across the roof.
Spatter, he runs about and skips.
Sputter, the fellow stubs and slips.
It's him that goes with watery shout
Galumping down the water spout!

New England Farms Revalued

Ed. Howe, the Kansas editor, coming from the land where grain fields reach from horizon to horizon, surveys the farms of New England and does not laugh. Indeed, he sets all tradition aside, looks about him and finds excellent farms, not all of them abandoned either. He says that only those in the mountains which are of small value for agriculture have been deserted. The valley farms he finds prosperous and points particularly to one which he found a few miles from Bradford, Vermont, where the farmer had his own golf course. "Find, if you can, anything like that in the west," is his comment.

THE FRUITERER'S TRIBUTE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Among the old customs still existing in the City of London, none is more pleasant, none more refreshing, than the presentation to the Lord Mayor of a quantity of English-grown fruit by "The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Fruiterers of London." October is the month appointed for the ceremony, which has recently taken place at the Mansion House.

The Fruiterers company obtained its first charter from James I in 1605, but long before then there had been a "trade fellowship," with bylaws of its own. In the British Museum may be seen a fragment of a petition to the two members of Parliament for Kent praying for protection against the "dumping" of cherries and other fruit by Dutchmen, who "for ther unsound and unhoulsom Fruits carry out of this Realme or (our) redy money wch is a thing most unfitt." No doubt it was. In 1546 we find a petition to restrain the Fruiterers from provoking:

"Mens servauntes apprentyces and chyldren to playe with theym at dyce for their said frutes, for the mayntenaunce of which playe and thaccomplyshement of their gredy appetyte that youthe hathe to frute the said servauntes apprentyces and chyldren do often tymes by sundrye meanes and wayes brybe ymbesill pyck and steale from their said maisters fathers and mothers greate substaunce of goodes wares and readye money."

But the greatest trouble the Fruiterers had was with the Lord Mayor, who was privileged to take toll or tithe of every bit of fruit brought into the city for sale. They kicked against the pricks most vigorously, but one Lord Mayor after another was tenacious of what he regarded as his rights, and there were constant feuds between the chief magistrate and the company. Then some one with a genius for friendship suggested a compromise, which was that the Lord Mayor should forgo his tithes, and the Fruiterers company should pay him an annual tribute of English-grown fruit in return for the surrender. The first mention of the custom is to be found in the corporation records, under date July 30, 1577, quaintly worded as follows:

"The Fruit Masters shall not henceforth take any fruit, but only one pott of cherries off one boat, which shall be for the Lord Mayor only."

The old custom still continues, and year by year the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Fruiterers of London go to the Mansion House, with lighter hearts than had their predecessors in paying the ancient tolls.

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"ON TO ZELUAN" IS CRY OF SPAIN

With Railway Arrangements at Nador Put in Order, Way Apparently Is Made Clear for March on Moorish Stronghold

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain—After the first stage of the Spanish offensive had been successfully accomplished there was a slight pause, and it was genially reported by the newspapers that "tranquillity reigned throughout the Spanish zone," this being a favorite formality encouraged by the high authorities. The fact that the Spanish troops did not immediately go forward after taking the line that was their first objective was made a matter of mystery by parts of the foreign press, but there was no mystery about it.

A day makes no difference now; General Berenguer desired new supplies to come up, he had made up his mind to examine the country and the persons populating it very well before making any further advances, and was determined not to be taken by surprise, while the water supply being a most important factor in the advance, he was aware that the enemy had poisoned all the streams hereabouts and for his part wished to be sure that they were good again before he ventured his soldiers among them. These were wise precautions, and because the unfortunate General Silvestre did not take any precautions at all before making his ill-fated advance he has been already condemned by public opinion, but now there are impatient people who would equally condemn General Berenguer because he does not commit the same indiscretion of too much haste.

"Routed" Rebels Attack

The people of Melilla were, perhaps, provoked somewhat, to impatience, because these imperturbable rebels, almost with a sense of humor as it seemed, began to pepper Melilla again with some heavy artillery that they had in the hills behind, a day or two after the successful advance to the south had been effected and when it was understood that the Moors generally were on the run. Of course the Beni Sicar country, which is being the object of a minor operation, is still thick with rebels, and they have some good guns up there, captured from the Spaniards, which they have learned to use fairly well now. They must be well aware that with the Spanish advance going on quite well southward, and the Spanish troops coming up along to the Beni Sicar, their time is probably extremely short, and so they are having their last joy days with heavy modern artillery directed with real live shells toward a living enemy, the Spaniards.

After firing at intervals throughout one day on Melilla they seemed to have moved their gun closer in, or started firing with another one nearer to the city some time later, and at about five in the afternoon began a bombardment which might have been serious had they fixed on a slightly longer range. It is unfortunate for these rebels that they cannot use aeroplanes. After a time they directed their fire toward certain parts of the city, including the artillery park, and then, having no success, they aimed at the warships that were standing outside. They did not hit any of them, so came back to the city. Still no luck, and at 11 o'clock the shooting ceased and Melilla thought it might have a quiet night. But an hour later it began all over again, and was all the more of an unmitigated nuisance, as it seemed to some of the residents, as it was so useless, the marksmanship being much poorer than it ought to have been by this time.

Evidence of "Holy War"

In this interval between the first advance of the Spanish troops and the second, news came in that the rebels, quite realizing that they had little or no chance of defending the place and that the Spaniards might be along at any moment, were getting out of Nador and moving southward toward Zeluan as quickly as they could. Various Spanish prisoners were let loose or escaped, and one of them, an officer of engineers, who came in to Melilla, said that the Moors had employed him as a mason. Another who thus returned was the assistant manager of the Hispano-Africana Mining Company. Here it might be mentioned that there is a report that a native who was taken prisoner in the outskirts of Melilla was found in possession of a letter from Abd el Krim to a native chief who operates in the French zone, calling upon him to proclaim a holy war throughout Morocco.

After a lapse of four days from the beginning of the first advance the troops were led on to Nador. The attack began with an artillery barrage, and was followed up by the Foreign Legion and battalions of native and other troops. The enemy at first showed resistance, but quickly became demoralized under the artillery fire and fled precipitately, abandoning guns, and large quantities of munitions and stores. The Spanish forces then occupied Nador without further difficulty. Some danger of a flank attack from the enemy forces on the Gurugu mountain was apprehended, and in view of this a column commanded by a brother of the High Commissioner was detailed to attend to the heads of the passes leading down the mountain slopes, while further vigilance was exercised by the guns from the warships. The railway arrangements at Nador were quickly put in order, and the way soon seemed clear for the march on to Zeluan.

Negotiating for Prisoners

During the brief lull that followed this operation there were again rumors that negotiations had been renewed between the Spanish High Command and Abd el Krim for the ransom of the Spanish prisoners, that a cash offer had been made to the rebel chief and that the latter had expressed his refusal, demanding political concessions as well as mere money, which the Spanish authorities are said to have flatly refused. All such rumors, however, have to be accepted with much hesitation.

The advance is likely to proceed in steps with frequent intervals, and the latter must not be misjudged and regarded as hesitations. Despite the strength of the forces at the disposal of the Spanish commanders, the enterprise, with the advantages the enemy possess in their hill positions, is necessarily difficult, and caution is the watchword on the part of the attackers.

It appears also that General Berenguer is occasionally in some doubt or difficulty through the necessity of consultation with Madrid and the advice he gets from there. Before a move was made toward Zeluan he made a communication to the War Department here, the result of which was the immediate calling of a special meeting of the Cabinet. The Premier, Anthony Maura, said afterward that the general's communication, though important, was not serious. The public is inclined to be restless under this reticence.

PLEA TO LEAGUE IN BEHALF OF RUSSIA

Dr. Nansen Tells Assembly Relief Is Not Merely National, but a World Consideration

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland — One really got a measure of the possibilities of the League at its seventh meeting. The general debate had been in progress since the previous session on the report of the work of the Council and on the measures taken to execute the decisions of the First Assembly. As in the House of Commons, any question may be raised on the motion for the adjournment.

On the seventh sitting, the question was to be raised of the famine in Russia, and it was to be raised by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen. Both occasion and speaker were great, and a sense of this filled the meeting. The world was present, and the world was to hear a story of tragedy in which a part of it was involved. Could the world be convinced that not a part only but the whole was involved? That was the question. Can tragedies be confined to the countries in which they start? In some cases they may, but in the case of a great famine is that the truth?

Assembly Moved to Assist

It was a great meeting; a great occasion; a great speaker. Here was the one man in Europe who could bridge the gulf between the government of Russia and those others which it has aimed to destroy. Will they heap coals of fire upon the head of their enemy? It was not believed the natural course of things to help readily those who have been preaching world revolution, and who now find themselves caught in their own toils; nor to believe that men will keep faith who repudiate all the conventions upon which modern society is based. It demanded, then, a great act of faith, not easy to inspire, but under the influence of a great man with a great appeal the Assembly was moved to listen, to applaud. Would it be able to move their governments to act? That was the question.

It is not easy to send food abroad when people are lacking at home, not easy for men to depend upon the assent and consent of their countrymen to sacrifices on behalf of those they do not know and for whom they have, if anything, contempt or fear. Are there men wise enough, bold enough, brave enough to take this step? It is not considered possible for rulers to listen to the needs of those abroad if they are deaf to the demands at home. The two things are taken to be related, and necessarily to go together.

Relief Allotments Compared

Dr. Nansen wants £30,000,000 for Russia. It may surprise some to know that from £40,000,000 to £50,000,000 was spent on the relief of distress in central Europe, and, while £30,000,000 is a large sum for any one nation, it is not large upon the shoulders of the world. The war debts of the nations have been computed at something like £20,000,000,000. Thirty million pounds to this is as a drop in the bucket, and it might prove to be the most productive expenditure the world has made. The expenditure for which Mr. Nansen pleads will not only save individual Russians from famine, but palliate conditions in that part of Europe which will remain as long as the Russian peoples are severed from the rest of the continent.

A representative of the Christian Science Monitor discussed this matter with Dr. Nansen himself, who expressed confidence that Russia might be saved if there is no delay. He was all for a committee of inquiry, not a political inquiry but a famine inquiry if immediate action was not suspended. With the Volga frozen the difficulties of transport, it was pointed out, would be immeasurably increased. Rail transport with wood fuel in winter is admittedly low in efficiency, and it is vital to get on while water transport is possible. The immediate thing that Dr. Nansen desired was that the balance of £5,000,000 left in the Central Europe Relief Fund should be transferred to the Russian Famine Relief Fund. This eminently practical proposal, if carried out, would let relief proceed at once while the inquiry progressed.

ECONOMIC BRITAIN AND TRADE UNIONS

Many Labor Constituents Hold View That the Less Work Is Being Performed, the More Remains to "Go Around"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CARDIFF, Wales—What the Trade Union Congress lacked in real constructive work was to some extent compensated by the intense enthusiasm with which the speakers approached their subjects. It has become a habit among certain of the leaders to specialize on one or two problems which affect more closely the workers, and sound solid advice is always to hand when congress settles down to discuss these questions. For instance, one never tires of listening to J. H. Clynes speaking on unemployment, either in the House of Commons or on a public platform; indeed, in the former assembly he is listened to with close attention by members who are as poles asunder in their political outlook.

There is no wild talk, simply a cold statement of fact as it appears to the Labor benches. Similarly at Cardiff; Mr. Clynes dealt with the causes of unemployment in a clear, definite and statesmanlike manner. Perhaps it was something more than a coincidence that Sir Alfred Yarrow's able article to The Times on unemployment should appear during congress week, although it was unfortunate that the debate on the subject had been concluded before its publication, and the speakers, therefore, precluded from dealing with the points raised.

"Less Work Done, More to Share"

In subsequent interviews both Mr. Clynes and Arthur Henderson expressed themselves as being substantially in agreement with Sir Alfred, although the latter appeared to give too great a prominence to the "ca' canny" attitude of the workers. In the opinion of Mr. Clynes and Mr. Henderson, an opinion shared by most other Labor leaders with whom the writer has discussed the question, while they recognize that an employer is not obtaining as much out of certain classes of workers as he did a few years ago, this falling off is not due to any organized and systematic policy, pursued with disciplinary force, but rather due to an individual feeling on the part of these men that they are doing a service to their fellow workers by not "eating up the work."

It is no fault of the leaders that the fallacious view entertained by many workers, that the less work performed by the individual the more there is to go round, is kept alive. Leaders of the Labor movement, particularly on the trade union side, have and are still introducing the subject in their platform speeches, the latest recruit being Frank Hodges who, straight from the congress at Cardiff, traveled into a Welsh constituency well known for its support of extreme views and delivered a homely and pungent address as to the necessity for greater production.

Incongruity of Industry's Plea

It is by no manner of means a cheerful or an easy task to talk to a crowded audience, a very considerable proportion of whom are unemployed, on the merits of increased output. Worried with the anxiety of finding food, clothing and shelter for wife and children, a man is not disposed to regard abstruse economic theory in a calm and philosophic vein; he is apt to look upon the problem as one of numbers, that there is so much work to be done which, if Jack did less, could be shared by Tom.

The advantages and the possibilities of cheapened production should be subject matter for propaganda during times of prosperity, when men and women are at work, and their thoughts free from immediate anxieties, and they can concentrate on the facts set before them and follow the effects of the cycle of events from the raw materials to the finished commodity. Although steeped in more than an average amount of optimism, the writer has not the slightest belief that this will be done when the country "gets busy" again; solutions are generally sought when the problem is immediate, urgent and pressing.

Creation of Shallow Wealth

Employers, the government, and those well-meaning organizations who daily concern themselves with the troubles of society, will bend their efforts to the creation of wealth quite oblivious of the dark days that must inevitably appear when the economic cycle has traveled its course. These are the things that influenced the speakers at Congress, that filled many of them with bitterness, for there are few delegates who have not at some time or other experienced the effects of unemployment.

The congress agenda always contains a number of hardy annuals, and ingenious are the means adopted to secure discussion on questions precluded by standing orders, that are near to the hearts of the promotors. This year, however, congress broke new ground in several directions; the most important from the point of view of organized Labor being a challenge to the government as to the Ministry of Labor's statistics relating to the cost of living.

The delegates who raised the question did so by asking for an assurance that the figures issued by the Joint Labor Committee on the subject were correct and reliable, as these were at variance with those which formed the index governing the wages of hundreds of thousands of workers. One speaker after another urged that it was impossible to reconcile the official figures showing a reduction in the cost of living with the actual facts. Together with the publication of official statistics indicating a decrease in cost of necessities, every housewife knew that the prices of the things in demand at working-class homes were actually being increased.

"Rigging" of Wage Figures

Naturally, as J. H. Thomas said, where the index figure determines the wages of vast numbers of men and women, the utmost confidence as to their correctness is absolutely essential; but the Labor Ministry's figures, he went on to say, "were not only not to be relied upon, but were absolutely contrary to the experience of the great mass of the people of the country." It was good to hear a delegate, a rank and file member at that, declaring the sliding scale arrangement of fixing wages to be a good one, but, he declared, "the figures were being deliberately rigged in the interest of low wages."

As the "sliding scale arrangement" undoubtedly lends itself to industrial peace it is to be hoped that the instruction to the general council to approach the Ministry on the subject will result in an amicable understanding as to the index figure, and remove forever any suspicion as to its correctness.

On the subject of Ireland there was a lively breeze between the Irish delegates, giving congress something of the taste of feeling between the contending parties in the "distressful Isle." However, they agreed to meet, together with the general council, to settle their differences, and doubtless an understanding will be reached which will admit Sinn Feiners to their former positions in the Belfast shipyards from which they had been driven.

JAPAN'S RELATIONS WITH DUTCH INDIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland—The former Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, Count v. Limburg Stirum, on his return to Holland recently said that he considered the political situation of the colony very favorable, but that the economic and commercial conditions caused him some concern. He expected considerable improvement after the revision of the colonial government regulations and hoped that this revision would soon take place.

The time when Java was considered the principal colony had long passed, said the Count. The visits he had paid to Sumatra, Celebes and other islands had been much appreciated by the native princes, who were splendid examples of old Oriental civilization, and he thought this policy should be continued, establishing as it did, friendly relations between the Dutch Government and the native population.

To questions concerning the political relations between Japan and Holland's colonies, the Count replied that there were no differences of any importance between the two governments. In the beginning a number of dangerous Japanese elements were deported, and the Japanese government obtained a complete explanation of this action. There had been no recurrence of such an event, however, and the Japanese were considered the equals of the Europeans, a view which was greatly appreciated by the Government at Tokyo.

Somewhat later a Japanese of high standing visited the colonies. He met the Governor-General and a number of prominent citizens and left Insulinde with very good impressions. The Japanese papers published very friendly reports of this semi-official trip. Japanese financiers and merchants kept up brisk relations with their colleagues in the Dutch East Indies.

BELFAST'S PLACE IN IRELAND OF FUTURE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Professor Eoin McNeill, speaking recently in Belfast, to a Gaelic League assembly, said he did not see why Belfast should be the "under dog" to Dublin or London, nor why it should not occupy the position it had before the Union, when it set a good example to Dublin. In the nation of the future one part of it should not be subjected to the other, and national life in the highest sense would not be concentrated on any single spot. He hoped the people of Belfast would have energy and spirit enough to prevent themselves coming in any way face to face with the bogey of being overshadowed by Dublin.

He defined the national idea of liberty as liberty for everybody. The accredited representatives of the Irish people had offered friendship to the English people as between equals, and they hoped in the future to be friendly to the English people and to every other people in the world.

CANBERRA IS STILL CENTER OF CONTEST

Federal Committee's Report Contains Plan for Gradual Occupation of New Australian Capital as Buildings Permit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria — Canberra is still the center of the tug-of-war between New South Wales and Victorian interests. When its development from a bush township into a suitable home for the Parliament of the Commonwealth has been completed, it must be the capital city of the Commonwealth. Against this consummation Victorian interests are arrayed and their chief weapon is the heavy cost of a new capital upon a war-burdened young nation. New South Wales, in which Canberra is situated, is pressing vigorously for the fulfillment of the compact entered into when federation was established.

Whether Canberra is occupied next year or not, it is becoming obvious that the day of occupation is approaching. Not only do the New South Wales members hold the existence of the government in their hands but the irritation of the Ministry caused by the press criticism in Melbourne is a factor which is playing into the hands of Canberra's friends. Under the federal Constitution it was intended that the federal capital should be far enough away from any existing capital to be free of provincial influence, and Melbourne was to be the temporary capital only until the true capital was ready for occupation. The Victorian capital, however, has retained for 21 years the proud title of capital city of the Commonwealth, mainly as a result of the war and the financial burdens of Australia.

Progressive Occupation

The federal Cabinet has now received a special report from an advisory committee on the question of the removal of the federal capital to Canberra. This report contains a general scheme for building at Canberra and for the gradual occupation of the city as the works are completed, the cost of this progressive occupancy being about £2,000,000. The report has been discussed by the federal Cabinet and has been intrusted to a special subcommittee of ministers for consideration.

When the two houses of the federal Parliament reassemble, Senator Thomas in the Senate and Mr. Austin Chapman in the House of Representatives will move a resolution providing that the next federal Parliament assemble at Canberra. This will certainly bring the question to an issue. It is interesting to note that up to April 30 this year slightly more than £1,000,000 had been expended upon the federal territory, £740,000 of this having been used for land resumption.

L. E. Groom, federal Minister for Works and Railways, has promised that the special subcommittee of the Cabinet intrusted with the advisory committee's report will furnish their comment to the full Cabinet at an early date and a policy will then be developed for the rapid progress of construction works. Mr. Groom continued:

"We hope at no far distant date that the federal government will meet in its own federal house in the federal territory, and with the cooperation of the states, but free of their influence, will develop a policy which will not only be the best for Australia, but for the Empire as a whole." Mr. Groom has also furnished details of the work already done at Canberra.

Water Supply Available

Steps have been taken to provide an extensive water supply from the Cotter River at Canberra. There is ample water in that river to furnish a daily supply of 70,000,000 gallons, or a daily consumption of 100 gallons for each of 700,000 inhabitants, and the actual cost of the pumping will be only 5d. or 6d. per 1000 gallons if the official estimates prove correct. Among the works completed are 6000 feet of a water-borne system of gravitation sewers; a steel and concrete power house, equipped with modern plant; 57 miles of high tension transmission lines, and substations, for supplying light and power; roads, bridges and culverts representing an expenditure of £82,745; a federal railway now in operation from Queanbeyan to Canberra; and brick works costing £45,000, and capable, with extensions, of meeting the building requirements of the capital.

Although the critics of Canberra have urged that the state of Australia's finances made any expenditure on "a bush capital" most inopportune, Mr. Groom considers that the establishment of the capital at Canberra will prove a sound financial investment. If the £25,000 a year now being paid for the rent of buildings in Melbourne were capitalized, the amount would go a long way toward paying the cost of federal buildings in Canberra. The money already expended on roads and resumptions would immediately bring in good returns when Canberra was occupied, and then, in addition, the revenue from rents, rates and taxes from a population of at least 15,000, the minimum necessary to carry on the administrative work of the commonwealth, would be considerable.

The agitation for the honoring of the federal compact regarding the capital city, without which New South Wales would probably have hesitated to enter the Commonwealth, has been fed by the generally accepted report that the French Government has given a handsome memorial to the Australian nation as a recognition of the great assistance rendered to the French during the war, and that this is to be erected outside Parliament House in Melbourne instead of outside the Capitol at Canberra.

FUTURE OF GERMANY'S NEW GUINEA MISSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—When Australia accepted the mandate of the League of Nations for German New Guinea, it also accepted the responsibility of deciding the future of the German mission stations. The extraordinary mixture of religion and business in connection with the German missions has amazed the Australian.

The conduct of many of the missionaries has forced Australia to deport several of them and it is possible that the commonwealth may find that the German influence upon the natives is not one which can be ignored from the political point of view. On the other hand the German missionaries have achieved some excellent practical results, outside religious questions, and the instilling of ideas of cleanliness into the natives is worthy of praise.

Valuable sidelights on the German missions in the territory formerly held in New Guinea were recently given in an article in the Melbourne Argus. The writer mentions, as illustrating the difficulty of lifting the Kanaka above his gross superstitions, the fact that in many native villages where churches have been established by the missionaries, grotesque totems can be seen leaning against the church fence. This conjunction shows the extraordinary confusion in the native mind.

At the moment, however, apart from the distrust inspired by the behavior of the missionaries, as German propagandists, the problem before the Australian Administration is the activities of the missionary as a business man. The writer in the Argus says that all the German missionaries are extensive landholders, sell their copra (dried coconut kernel) in the open market and make profits running into many thousands of pounds yearly. The two largest German missions own 35,000 acres of freehold and 17,000 respectively, the former being actually the fourth largest trading concern in the territory and conducting sawmills and other commercial enterprises in addition to its coconut plantations.

LITHUANIA'S CLAIM TO CITY OF VILNA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

KOVNC Lithuania —It is not to be wondered at that the government and the people of Lithuania found the state of suspense as regards the vital question of Vilna and the whole position of the country exceedingly trying. Lithuania has had a very troubled past, its neighbors, first the Germans in the time of the "Knights," then the Poles and last but not least the Russians, having done their best to suppress and keep abject this old country, and it is a matter of surprise that the people of Lithuania have been able to maintain their nationality, their language and their ancient customs.

The question of Vilna, which the Lithuanians were desirous of making their capital, has during the last few years passed through several conflicting stages and appeared up to recent date to be left in a state of very unsatisfactory uncertainty. The Lithuanians have claimed the government of Vilna both from historical reasons, which perhaps may not have counted for so very much, and because the district by way of language is Lithuanian, with the exception of the town of Vilna, where the number of Jews produces a Polish majority. Vilna and the country round the city were considered of the utmost importance to Lithuania in the matter of trade and transit between Germany and Russia, and in the peace between Soviet Russia and Lithuania, by which the Vilna Government was ceded to the latter country, the Soviet made free transit between Russia and Germany a condition.

Then Poland stepped in, the Soviet troops by their retreat from Warsaw being prevented from assisting in materializing this section of the Russo-Lithuanian peace treaty, and, direct negotiations between Kovno and Warsaw proving futile, the matter was again referred to the League of Nations and discussed both in Brussels and Geneva. Finally Mr. Hymans suggested a union between the two countries—a kind of revival of the old Union of Lublin—and although Lithuania must have had some bitter historical recollection of her union with her neighbor, she accepted this suggestion as a basis for negotiations. This proposal, however, did not appeal to the Poles, a fresh negotiations, in the result of which the Lithuanians have no confidence, became necessary.

The Lithuanians, of whom a large number settled in the United States during the Russian suppression, are a diligent, hard-working people of farmers, who, it is generally conceded, deserve to be at last allowed to manage their own affairs.

SAILING OF THE QUEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Large crowds witnessed the departure of The Quest with the members of the Shackleton-Rowett Antarctic Expedition on board, when she began her long and adventurous voyage to the Antarctic and the lesser-known islands of the Pacific. Throughout the morning of her departure Sir Ernest Shackleton had been busy on board completing final arrangements, but it was found possible to admit considerable numbers of visitors to the ship. Mr. Rowett, by whose financial assistance the expedition has been made possible, was on board early, taking photographs of the scenes of activity. There was but little to be done in the way of completing preparations before she sailed, as everything had been done to make the vessel shipshape. About an hour and a half before the ship sailed the Union Jack, which has been presented to Sir Ernest Shackleton by the King, was run up the foremast above the crow's nest by the two Boy Scouts, Marr and Mooney, who have been selected to join the expedition.

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NOVEL DESIGNS IN AIRSHIPS REVIEWED

All New Models Shown Are Based on Fundamental Fact That Large Size Is Essential for the Rigid and Other Types

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Owing to the long-sustained supremacy of German rigid airship design the fundamental ideas expressed in the Zeppelin and Schütte-Lans types have become established, and no serious effort has been made during the past few years to materialise proposals for entirely different designs. Even in Germany, in the few years before the war, it was necessary to concentrate on these systems, and Count von Zeppelin held most of the field. Big airships are too costly and take too long to build for a trial to be made of many different kinds, although craft widely different from the Zeppelin and the Schütte-Lanz have been considered.

The early disasters that almost thwarted Zeppelin's purpose will be remembered. It would seem that any new type that may now be evolved would require instant success, for one disaster or serious failure would be sufficient to put an end to its development. Those who have had the development of airships in hand have had to make an early choice of policy and to stick to it, and it is, therefore, not surprising that Mr. H. B. Pratt in his book, "Commercial Airships," has nothing to say about what may be called unorthodox methods. He specifies four types, all of them founded on the Zeppelin: (1) in which a strong backbone or keel extends throughout the bottom of the framework of the hull (as in the earlier Zeppelins and the first British naval rigid); (2) in which the hull framework is designed to be a complete structure able by itself to sustain all stresses and to carry the cars (as in the later Zeppelins and British rigids); (3) as in No. 2, except that there is a diaphragm throughout the length of the ship completely dividing it, so that the number of gas bags has to be doubled (never yet made); and (4) in which there is a single longitudinal girder throughout the axis of the ship, with transverse frames at intervals, the gas bags being saddle-shape to straddle the central girder (this also has never been made). He does not even refer to the wooden framed Schütte-Lanz.

Zeppelin's Reasons

It will be readily understood that Zeppelin had some good reasons for his methods. That reason was the necessity to keep down the dead weight of the structure, and to have the biggest possible useful load. The trouble with nearly all the eccentric types is that the weight of the structure would be excessive; and it is obvious that many of their authors have not grasped essential facts about static buoyancy and air conditions. Thus, many of them provide for a great many separate gas compartments, which means a serious addition to the dead weight, and others provide for the use of air, or other gas than hydrogen, in certain proportions, although no matter how small the proportion may be it would mean a serious loss of lift. Nevertheless, a few of these propositions are worth examining for the sake of the ideas in them.

A No-Ballast Airship

One of the most ingenious is that of Mr. K. Boerner, a Dutch inventor, who claims that his airship would need no ballast and would not be subject to loss of gas. This would be assured by what he calls the "three-chamber" system. Throughout the length of the ship are three hydrogen holders, the port and starboard ones each having an air chamber outside it. These fabric air chambers have safety valves opening at a certain pressure and letting the air out whenever the hydrogen in the adjoining chambers expands either through increased temperature or the reduction of atmospheric pressure, as when climbing. Thus, the expanding hydrogen would be conserved and not have to be valved out as by ordinary airships. Over all is a shallow compartment containing nitrogen (a gas which is almost as heavy as air).

On contraction of the hydrogen from any cause air is let into the air compartments, thus pressing back the walls of the hydrogen chambers and maintaining the rigidity of the ship. Therefore, without loss of gas or ballast, the airship could ascend or descend through a considerable range of altitudes; and the power-plant and transmission gear are also designed to this end. A large number of motors and propellers are a feature of the system, and it is claimed that the ship could be landed, without exterior air, by the operation of the propellers in groups, some for ascent, some for descent, so that perfect control would be secured without the complications of delicate static buoyancy which in ordinary airships give so much trouble and make a mooring mast essential.

A Remarkable Design

Another remarkable design is the Unger which, in cross section, shows a pear-shaped hull containing no fewer than 18 different-sized gas holders. These, of course, extend throughout the length of the ship. The feature of this design is the absence of any projecting parts, the cars being contained within the pear-shaped hull, and the propellers, instead of thrusting from the side, being fore and aft. The longitudinal passages between the gas chambers carry the shafts and gearing. The gas holders are divided by transverse diaphragms, and these permit of interchange of gas without violent flowings fore and aft. There is much rigidity in the framework and skeleton, and the engines and principal loads are placed centrally, adjustments of balance being mainly by a sliding weight. For a ship of 700,000 cubic feet it is claimed that the useful load would be about nine tons, the gross weight being about 22 tons.

A new design is that of A. M. Bourke in which the gas is contained in three light metal sheathed longitudinal chambers concentrically arranged, the smaller within the larger, and all divided transversely, as in the Zeppelins, but also with a vertical web from bow to stern. The gas compartments taper and meet at the nose and tail of the ship.

It will be seen that all these novel systems provide for more separate gas compartments than the Zeppelin, and that this would obviously involve increase of weight, size for size. It is to be observed that the R-38 had fewer than the normal number of gas chambers and, as suggested in these columns recently, this may have caused undue stresses through uneven interior pressure. The loads and lift of the interesting Boerner airship are not given, but it was to be 950 feet in length and have 6400 horsepower. All these designs for rigid airships illustrate the fundamental fact that large size is essential, and that, of course, holds good, on a smaller scale, for non-rigid and semi-rigid airships.

MELBOURNE OPENS NEW PRESS LODGE

Grand Chaplain Says Title of Lodge Stood as "A World-Wide Masonic Influence"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — News is to hand of the inauguration in Melbourne of a Masonic lodge for pressmen on lines similar to those of the Gallery Lodge in London, which is fast being dethroned by the formation of these lodges in Ireland and elsewhere from the position it once held of being the only lodge for pressmen throughout the world. The Earl of Stradbroke, provincial grand master of Suffolk, governor of Victoria, was present and the newly installed master, Arthur Wellington, expressed gratification at his presence, and assured him that the pressmen of the great Melbourne dailies were loyal citizens and that during the war period the papers of the State had rendered every service. The grand master, E. T. Hickford, said that a hundred years ago the Earl's grandfather had assisted the Duke of Wellington to chase Bonaparte out of Spain and now his grandson was assisting a Wellington to get back into the chair of King Solomon.

Mighty Force of Unity

In the course of his oration at the consecration, the grand chaplain, E. L. Watson, said that the press lodge was not launched under the name of any Masonic symbolism, but its title alone stood as a world-wide influence, and, therefore, the purposes of the lodge should be of great destinies, expressive of what Freemasonry might do. Unity was the mighty force which makes Freemasonry grand and ennobling. The printing press takes the impressions from type, but the purpose of the lodge was to impress Masonic truths, that never alter.

At the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, William Thompson was unanimously reelected as grand master. In the course of his address he said that during the last quarter of the year 10 lodges had been consecrated, six by himself personally, making a total of 34 for the year. Three new temples had been dedicated and at least 10 more would shortly be erected, while 6196 certificates had been issued during the year. A very interesting report was presented by the committee on foreign correspondence in which it was said:

"They find that Masonry is making remarkable progress throughout the English-speaking world, increasing rapidly in numbers and in influence. Its high reputation for benevolence and beneficence has been well maintained, and its leaders are striving earnestly to make it the means whereby all that is best in its members may be encouraged, that the effects of its teachings shall be constantly exemplified in their daily lives. The bonds of union between the grand lodges have been strengthened by the holding of a grand peace meeting in England, probably the most important gathering of Masons for 200 years.

A National Service

"Our American brethren have established a National Masonic Service Association for the better direction of their efforts to aid humanity in times of national stress. It is a great conception, worthy of the great minds from which it emanated and of the great men who are charged with the guidance of its affairs. They have also founded a memorial to that great and worthy brother, George Washington, the exemplar of every American boy, and an object of admiration to every Mason.

"The transactions of other grand lodges frequently refer to what is being done in New South Wales. The references are invariably kind and frequently laudatory, showing that the brethren of other grand jurisdictions share our ideals and sympathize with our efforts to attain them. It has long been felt that it would be for the benefit of the craft if more of the brethren took an interest in what is being done by Masons in other parts of the world."

An interesting address has just been given by Archbishop Riley, grand master of West Australia, in which he said:

"The question as to what place the Masonic craft should occupy in the civil life of the community is one that is being continually asked in these days. My own view is 'None' and this view has been emphasized more than once by that distinguished brother who occupied this chair in 1919-20, Sir William Ellison Macartney."

EFFECT OF GERMAN PACT WITH FRANCE

Under Loucheur-Rathenau Accord France and Germany Would Enter Willing Path of Commercial Collaboration

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The true effect of the Loucheur-Rathenau accord, the most notable diplomatic act in Europe since the armistice, is as follows:

Now that it is discovered that Germany cannot pay in cash, France has assured herself of payment in kind.

When Germany is declared bankrupt under the London agreement and the Treaty—that is to say when she ceases to pay the Commission of Reparations on behalf of the Allies in general—France will have secured her own position by a separate voluntary arrangement.

This constitutes an undoubted priority—indeed, an exclusive right of payment for France.

The other allies to whom Germany owes money have no means of coercion. France alone possesses them and France has been bought off by Germany.

Therefore the London agreement and the Treaty, in spite of pretenses to the contrary, are in practice to be superseded for France and Germany by the Loucheur-Rathenau accord.

In Collaboration

This obviously alters the whole course of European politics. France and Germany together have a common arrangement to defend against the Allies generally, they are brought into commercial relations, and enter upon a willing path of collaboration.

There can, then, be no doubt that this Loucheur-Rathenau arrangement is bound to have much more far-reaching consequences than appear at first sight. The whole basis of Franco-German relations is altered and on the whole the alteration is to the benefit of both Germany and France. Germany, it is true, will have to go on paying large sums to France, but there is little doubt that she will suspend her payments in cash to the rest of the Allies, and that it will be comparatively easy for her to pay France in matériel. It will not at once dispel the French menace of occupying the Ruhr; it is, indeed, possible that France will long retain this threat. But, in fact, she will not proceed to occupy other parts of Germany or to do anything which would dislocate Germany provided her own claims are met.

No Collective Pressure

This means that there is now no longer any collective pressure of the Allies upon Germany. France has become disinterested in the general debts of Germany. Germany can cease payments, and France, having secured her own rights for the next five years, would probably look on with indifference. The other allies would hardly be inclined to do anything even if they had the means, for they are giving up the nation of obtaining reparations on a big scale. They have no use for German goods. On the contrary, the efforts of England are directed toward the exclusion of German goods. Therefore Germany cannot pay England in goods as she pays France in goods. As for cash, it is increasingly obvious that the efforts of Germany to purchase foreign values and gold simply result in the ruin of her monetary system and that presently Germany will be totally unable to obtain the wherewithal to meet her obligations.

France, it may be noted incidentally, is perfectly well aware that the lowering of the mark means the lowering of the franc. The more foreign securities are bought with European money the higher, in a relative sense, go the foreign values. As the dollar cannot go beyond its gold value, this means that in effect other moneys fall lower. The franc to some extent must share the fate of the mark. It has taken a long time to drive home the argument of the economists but events are demonstrating the justice of the contention of economists.

England's Situation

So far as England is concerned the feeling is growing that only in trade can England hope to recover her position. Debt collecting does not pay. It has been said with much justice that the ruined regions of England are the loss of her foreign markets. While France is concerned about the rebuilding of the north, England is properly preoccupied with the rebuilding of her commerce. The interests of the two countries in this sense are opposed. While France still counts on reparations, though she is now taking more practical steps to secure them, England seeks reparation of possible trading conditions on the Continent. She has an unemployment problem which is second in importance only to that of the United States. It is a singular fact that the countries which are most afflicted with the problem of unemployment are those countries which have preserved in great part the old value of their money tokens.

The United States, where the dollar has not shrunk, is in the worst position. England, which has maintained its sovereign at a comparatively high rate, comes next. France, which has the franc at something like a third of its former value, has really little unemployment, while Germany, where the mark has fallen to the lowest depths, has no employment problem whatever. High money means a handicap in commerce. Low money gives an advantage industrially to certain countries.

It is obvious, then, that although England sees clearly that the Loucheur-Rathenau accord daprives her of the last hopes of large payments from Germany, it is in her interest rather to support it and encourage it than to refuse on technical grounds to permit its execution. It is better to sweep away the Treaty in respect of reparations—and that is, however it is disguised, what the German-French accord does—than to maintain in Europe impossible trading conditions.

Formal Objections

It was nevertheless to be expected that England would, as a matter of form, raise objections at the Commission of Reparations. She had a right to do so and even if she did not intend to press her objections it was advisable to score a diplomatic point and to obtain an advantage in bargaining. The Loucheur-Rathenau accord stipulates that Germany from October, 1921, to May, 1926, should deliver goods for the liberated regions to the value of 7,000,000,000 gold marks and the value may even be carried to 9,000,000,000 by adding the deliveries made by virtue of annexes 5 and 6 of the Treaty which refer to coal, chemical and coloring matters.

Now, on the Commission of Reparations the thesis of France is that this implies not the smallest modification of the Versailles Treaty and in no way affects the total of the German debt nor the methods of payment which were fixed at London. France is simply devising a method of receiving what is owing and of disposing of it as she pleases without prejudice to the rights of the other powers. This argument is more specious than real because it loses sight of the fact that if France makes a separate arrangement which secures the payments to herself, she is correspondingly less interested in the general payments, and is not likely to take any steps to compel Germany to pay the rest of the Allies.

A Theoretic Objection

Indeed the French Government, were its argument sound and logical, would have no reason to submit the Wiesbaden accord to the approval of the commission. The affair would be one which concerns only herself and Germany.

The English financial experts formulated their objections. The first was that the accord closed the ruined regions as a market for England. This objection may be regarded as purely theoretic for in any event England could hardly find a market here, and the German imports into the ruined regions are not exonerated from customs duties nor are they transported free. The inhabitants are not compelled to take them. They will doubtless do so because of the advantages, but technically the market still remains open to England.

Then the British experts remark that France creates for herself a priority and will receive more than the conventions between the Allies allow her and if Germany then ceases to pay she will be in a privileged situation. It is, therefore, demanded that France should keep strict count of what she receives and reimburse the Allies on these payments in kind if Germany becomes bankrupt.

The answer of France can be taken for what it is worth. It is that France will always be prepared to enforce not only her own claims, but the claims of her Allies. "Pertinax" with the parties of the Right, as well as the parties of the Left, goes so far as to say that France must be more prepared than ever to enforce the general payments. But it is certainly apparent that France will be more ready to accept the fact of German insolvency if she is assured of her own payments. However, the answer will doubtless be admitted as quite valid.

Moreover France feels that she has been abandoned by her Allies and is thus free to treat separately with Germany. She is reasonable and is finally endeavoring to settle her accounts with Germany in a conciliatory spirit taking count of possibilities.

AUTONOMY TO BE DISCUSSED AT LUSHAN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China—Previous to his military movements in Hupeh and Hunan, General Wu conceived the idea of calling together a meeting of representatives of the various provinces and chose Lushan as the place of meeting. Lushan is the range of mountains south of the city of Kiukiang, on which the famous foreign resort of Kuling is located. Around this range of mountains are grouped many incidents of great historic interest, chiefly literary, in China. It was known that Sun Yat-sen, Tang Chi-yao and other noted leaders of the south favored the idea of this conference, and that it also had the support of General Lu Yung-hsiang, of Chehkiang Province. The purpose of the meeting was to consider an agreement as to a national constitution and as to self-government in the provinces.

A circular telegram was prepared, the contents of which became known before it was sent out. The sole signature to the telegram was intended to be that of Wu Pei-fu. Before the right time for circulation of this telegram came, the military successes of General Wu had occurred in Hupeh and Hunan provinces, and doubt was thrown upon the advisability of circulating this telegram in his name lest the general cause should be prejudiced. It was finally circulated in the name of one of General Wu's lieutenants, and the effect has not been satisfactory. The expected opposition has arisen, and it is based upon the distrust of General Wu as a military leader. It now seems improbable that the conference can be called, and General Wu will find it necessary to adopt some other course if he continues to hope for the realization of his plans for national unity.

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HOUSING PLAN FOR WELSH MINERS

Present Uncongenial Dwellings in South Wales May Be Replaced by "Dormitory Towns"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England — The recently issued report of the South Wales Regional Survey Committee deals with a number of interesting topics relating to the densely populated area between the Black Mountains and the Bristol Channel. The mass of information contained in the report is of considerable local value, but certain sections are of interest wherever somewhat similar conditions prevail. Of these sections, that dealing with the proposed dormitory towns has created the most widespread interest.

In South Wales, as elsewhere, there is a decided shortage of houses, with the prospect, as certain industries develop, of an even greater shortage in the future. To meet this need the Regional Survey Committee suggest that, instead of many smaller housing schemes in the already overcrowded industrial districts, two or three large dormitory towns should be developed away from the mines and factories. There are many objections to the scheme which the report frankly discusses, but there are equally a number of arguments in its favor, especially in the existing physical and industrial conditions of the South Wales area.

The area is highly industrial, over 60 per cent of the male population being engaged in industrial occupations. At least one-third of the men are engaged directly in coal mining. The physical conditions in the industrial area have resulted in the housing of a large proportion of the population in narrow and steep-sided valleys, with very little regard to public welfare. Although it compares favorably with other mining districts, the South Wales standard of accommodation is still very low. The present report states that "these houses generally have a little-used front parlor, with a kitchen behind and a kitchen-scullery in the back projection. Families usually live in the two back rooms. When built on the upper sides of roads, the back rooms open on to small yards which are inclosed on three sides by the walls of the house and on the fourth side by a garden retaining wall often 12 or more feet high. Into thousands of these rooms the sun never shines and into thousands more it shines only for a few hours each day."

Living Quarters Inadequate

When a miner has spent the best part of the day in a cramped position under ground, he needs above all a place where he can stand upright and breathe freely. It is a common sight in such districts to see groups of men standing in the pouring rain with nothing to do but discuss their grievances. Those who are concerned with the human factor in industry advance that it is possible to trace a decided increase in industrial unrest in districts where such housing conditions are general. The South Wales committee is satisfied that the shortage of housing accommodation and the defective dwellings are important factors in causing industrial unrest in this area.

The present housing schemes provide for the erection of dwellings on a number of sites scattered throughout the valleys, and more or less adjacent to the industries. The committee submits that this policy will perpetuate and increase many of the disadvantages and that it should be abandoned in favor of two large dormitory towns. Land in the valleys is unsuitable and expensive. The provision of reasonable open spaces and recreation grounds is already a serious difficulty. The popular "recreation" in South Wales is watching others play games—the space for playing being so limited.

Two sites are proposed for the new dormitory towns—the expansion of the existing town of Bridgend to about four times its present size, and the building of an entirely new town near Llantrisant station. The advantages claimed for this scheme are the reduced proportional cost of building on a large scale, the possibilities for effective town-planning, the provision of social, educational, and recreational facilities for residents, and not least the opportunity for residents to take a share in the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship.

Government Called On to Help

Objections to the scheme are expected from landowners who desire to sell land in the industrial area, from shopkeepers whose trade is chiefly with the industrial population, and from the workers who will at first resent the idea of traveling between their work and home. The most serious practical difficulty appears to be the question of raising money to provide in advance of immediate requirements such communal amenities as schools, institutes, churches, and recreation grounds. The committee has come to the conclusion—somewhat reluctantly it appears—that it is essential that the initial steps in providing these dormitory towns should be undertaken by the government, and recommends that the plans be at once prepared both for Bridgend and Llantrisant.

Finally the committee suggests that a sine qua non of the experiment is the association of the residents in the management from its early stages. Those who have watched the development of somewhat similar housing experiments no less than those who are concerned with the human side of industry will await with interest the future development of these suggestions.

DEPARTURE OF THE POPLAR COUNCILORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Poplar, one of East London's least flourishing districts, has been in a state of wild excitement recently owing to the impasse which has occured in connection with the levying of the rates in the borough. As the law stands, if the councilors in a district spend a larger amount than the local government board approves, those councilors may be surcharged and will then have to repay the money out of their own pockets. The great majority of the Poplar Board of Guardians are Labor men and women—Miss Susan Lawrence is probably the only woman of independent means upon it—and rather than run the risk of overspending, they have declined to collect the rates, after having decided upon such an extravagant rate of relief to destitute men and women that, if paid, the rates would be 25s. in the pound.

The legal punishment for refusing to act is imprisonment, so with flags flying, accompanied by cheering crowds, and making speeches en route, Poplar "martyrs" went to jail. The arrests were accompanied by scenes which would almost tend to bring the law into ridicule and disrepute. Officers with warrants to arrest enjoyed pleasant meals with their prisoners before taking them to prison, and Miss Lawrence rang up the authorities to know when they would find it convenient to call for her.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor had various chats with councilors waiting to be arrested. One man was mending his garden fence, and had his bag ready packed by his wife so that he should not keep the officer of the law waiting. A lady guardian was at her washtub, as she wished to leave the house in good order before her departure for prison. A stranger who called at a guardian's house to inspect the gas meter was surprised at being asked how long it would take to drive to Brixton Prison; he had been mistaken for a warrant officer!

Though there is much distress through unemployment every one was good-tempered; the "Red Flag" was sung with much gusto, and Mr. Lansbury, one of the councilors and editor of Labor's paper, The Daily Herald, made, of course, his usual revolutionary speech. No one took him very seriously, and the motor car conveying him and his son and daughter-in-law was loudly cheered.

BELGIAN BUSINESS MISSION ABROAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRUSSELS, Belgium—The Belgian Mission of South America, directed by Mr. Rouma, official delegate of the government, and including delegates of consortiums and industrial concerns, left Europe recently for a trip to Brazil, where it was scheduled to visit Rio and St. Paul. From thence it was to go to Montevideo and Buenos Aires. It was also planned to visit Rosario and Asuncion in Paraguay and, returning via Buenos Aires, to go to Chile through the Andes.

The mission arranged to see Santiago and Valparaiso and sail to Antofagasta, thence penetrate into Bolivia, visiting Sucre and La Paz, and from there again sail to Mollendo and Callao, which is, as is well known, the port of Lima. From Lima the mission, it was planned, would leave for Ecuador, visiting Guayaquil and Quito, and continuing its trip toward the north by water, calling at Panama, then successively at San José in Costa Rica, Managua in Nicaragua, San Salvador, Tegucigalpa in Honduras, Guatemala, there taking the train to Veracruz and Mexico. Continuation of the trip to Havana and Santiago de Cuba, the Republics of San Domingo and Haiti, and Colombia and Venezuela was arranged for, to be followed by a return to Europe after an absence of 10 months.

The chief of the mission was, however, entitled to alter the above itinerary according to seasonal changes or sailing dates of shipping companies. Lectures in the language of the country will be given by the delegates of the government on economic Belgium. Cinematograph views showing Belgium at work will be exhibited during the lectures and also given in the large picture palaces of the cities visited.

The mission will establish connections in each country between the various groups, the manufacturers represented, and the ministerial departments, the official institutions, chambers of commerce and industry, people of high industrial and commercial standing, exporters and importers, banks, and so forth. Transactions may be conducted by the delegates, but the mission will have to keep its form of an investigation commission and of general propaganda in favor of Belgium. The delegates will send at each stage of their trip the information gathered, so that the manufacturers will not have to await their return to avail themselves of the result.

CAPTAIN FRYATT'S SHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland — The famous ship Brussels has now been reconditioned, and is engaged in the cattle trade between England and Ireland. The vessel, it will be recalled, fell into the hands of the Germans, and was sunk in Zeebrugge Harbor, where it lay for two years. Not till after the war was over was the ship raised. It required some enterprise to purchase the boat, and also to take up the work of repairing her, for when the Brussels arrived in Leith early this year she looked a mass of scrap iron. First of all, over 300 tons of mud had to be removed from her hold. From almost a wreck, the Brussels has been transformed into a modern and capitally equipped cargo boat. The upper structure, which had been completely destroyed, had to be rebuilt, and the engines had to be repaired and refitted. A trial trip on the Firth of Forth, which showed the new Brussels to have a speed of 14 knots, was completely successful.

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PRINCE OF WALES LEAVES FOR INDIA

Itinerary of Tour Includes Calling at Gibralter and Malta, Spending Four Months in India, and Finally Going to Japan

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday) — The battle cruiser, H. M. S. Renown, sailed from Portsmouth today with the Prince of Wales and his suite on his Indian tour, from which he is not expected back until next June. The Prince left Victoria station this morning. The route from St. James's Palace was not lined with police and there were no guards of honor.

The itinerary of the Prince's tour includes touching at Gibraltar on October 29 and Malta on November 1.

His visit to Malta will be the occasion of the opening of the new Legislature, which has been set up in Malta in accordance with the terms of the Constitution proclaimed last May. The Imperial Government will be represented at this function by Lieut.-Col. L. C. M. S. Amery M. P., financial secretary to the Admiralty and formerly Undersecretary of State for the Colonies, when he was mainly responsible for the plan of self-government for Malta.

Over all purely local affairs the Malta Legislature, consisting of a popularly elected Assemby of 32 members and a Senate of 17 members, will have full responsible control. The wide franchise adopted for the Assembly gives a share in the government of the island to practically every male inhabitant.

Bombay will be the first port of call in India which will be reached on November 17. The Prince's tour includes all the principal points in India, and Delhi, the capital, will not be reached till February 14. The last stop in India is Karachi on March 17.

The Viceroy of India, Lord Reading, defined the object of the Prince's tour through the Indian Empire when addressing the members of both houses of the Indian Legislature last month.

"The Prince is coming," he said, "as the son of the King Emperor and as heir to the throne, not as the representative of any government or to promote the interests of any political party, but in order to become acquainted with the princes and people of India."

Opinion is divided as to the effects of the non-cooperators' program to boycott the Prince's visit. In an article written for today's Times of London, the Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri states that India will not lag behind any part of the Empire in the sincerity of her welcome and the genuineness of her love for the Prince of Wales. "Despite the boycott proclaimed by the non-cooperators," he writes, "one is confident that the political discontents will for the moment be forgotten in the proferings of homage to one who is above politics."

On leaving Karachi the Prince will proceed to Japan, calling at Ceylon, Malay States, Straits Settlements, and Hong Kong on his way. Japan will be reached on April 13, and the Prince will stay there for three weeks.

Philippines to Be Visited

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—(By The Associated Press)—The Prince's program includes a visit to the Philippine Islands. The fact that the Prince was keenly interested in such a visit developed today when he told Colonel Harvey, the American Ambassador, during a farewell chat, of the pleasure with which he anticipated seeing the Philippines.

MUCH TRUANCY DUE TO HARVEST NEEDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

YANKTON, South Dakota — Desire of the farmers of Yankton County and other counties of South Dakota to harvest their corn crop without hiring expert help is reflected in the unsual number of truancies in the rural schools this fall, according to the Yankton County superintendent of schools.

Parents are besieging the superintendent's office for leaves of absence. These are permitted under the state law to a certain extent, but in many cases these cannot be granted.

The law permits county superintendents to grant a 40-day leave of absence between April 1 and November 1, of each year, to any rural pupil past the sixth grade, so that he may help on the farm during the busy seasons. Many parents secured this permit in the spring, keeping their children out of school for the full 40-day period, and are not entitled to any further permit this fall. All permits will expire on November 1, about the time the corn-picking campaign is in full progress.

A fine of not less than $10 nor more than $50 per child for each first violation of the law is provided, with a minimum fine of $25 for each second offense. Parents in some cases are said to be choosing the fine, figuring that that will be cheaper than hiring help at the present price of corn.

STATE-OWNED CEMENT PLANT IS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—Proposing that the state commission having charge of the installing of a state-owned cement manufacturing plant at Rapid City, South Dakota, defer all action looking to the installation of the plant until the matter can again be submitted to the South Dakota Legislature, W. H. Lyon of Sioux Falls, a member of the Legislature, comes out strongly in opposition to South Dakota engaging in the manufacture of cement as a state enterprise. He said in part:

"At the 1920 special session the House of Representatives twice defeated the measure proposed by the cement commission to permit the sale of $2,000,000 of 6 per cent bonds at a discount, for the purpose of proceeding at once with the erection of the plant while prices were at the very peak. The plant can now be constructed, I am credibly informed, for $400,000 less than then, which amount was saved to the State by the action of the House.

"Unfortunately, the bill authorizing the sale of $2,000,000 in bonds for the construction of the state cement plant was passed in the early days of the 1921 session, having the united support of those favoring the hydro-electric plant at Mobridge, South Dakota, and also at Mulehead, South Dakota.

"The main arguments for a state cement plant were that the State would require enormous quantities of cement in building hard-surfaced roads and also in constructing the hydroelectric plant. The hard-surfaced road proposition was beaten in every county in which it was submitted to a vote, and, in all probability, the people of the State will decide that they can get along with graveled and dragged roads for many years to come.

"In view of the present business, industrial and agricultural depression, the state cement commission should defer all action upon the state cement plant until the matter is resubmitted to the next state Legislature in which, in all human probability, it will be overwhelmingly defeated."

EARLY ESTIMATES SHOW GRAIN INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—South Dakota has this year made a good record in the production of foodstuffs. That South Dakota for the season of 1921 produced a corn crop amounting to 11,318,000 bushels—thus breaking all former records for corn production in the State in a single year—is the current prediction of H. O. Herbrandson, field agent in South Dakota of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture. Production for the State for 1920 was estimated at 105,600,000 bushels, the previous five-year average being 96,015,000 bushels. Field Agent Herbrandson estimates that the corn crop this year has yielded an average of 30.7 bushels per acre.

He sets forth in his report that actual threshing returns indicate that the spring wheat crop of South Dakota amounts to 23,436,000 bushels, averaging nine bushels per acre. This is only about 2,000,000 bushels below the 1920 production of this crop. The quality of this year's crop is placed at 82 per cent.

Estimating the oat yield of the State at an average of 22 bushels per acre the total yield of the State is placed at 50,292,000 bushels. The quality averages 72 per cent. The oats crop this year shows a falling off of about 25,000,000 bushels from the 1920 production.

The latest estimate made by Field Agent Herbrandson of the barley yield of South Dakota this year is 17,325,000 bushels. The quality is placed at 79 per cent. He estimates that South Dakota has this year produced 5,280,000 bushels of potatoes, as compared with 8,904,000 bushels last year. This year's production of flaxseed is estimated at 1,323,000 bushels, compared with 2,200,000 bushels last year.

The total area of all field crops in South Dakota this year was 14,628,000 acres, this being 98.5 per cent of the 1920 crop area.

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DANTE PAGEANT IN FLORENCE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The final phase of the Dante commemoration program, renewed at the beginning of September, and comprising interesting and notable celebrations at Ravenna, Rome and Florence, attained its most popular and picturesque climax in Florence on September 17, when, in the presence of the King of Italy, and a vast concourse of citizens and spectators gathered from throughout the country, a great cortège, representing the triumphant return of the Florentine troops from their victory over the Aretines in 1289, passed through the streets.

Reproduced by courtesy of Messrs. Cattani, Florence

A group of musicians and other medieval characters

On the occasion of this battle the Guelf armies, of which the Florentines formed part, were commanded by Messer Amerigo di Narbona, and Dante Alighieri, according to the historians, took part in the fray, fighting in the foremost lines of the Florentine cavalry.

The historic reconstruction of the return of the Florentines, "with great joy and triumph," and their being met and brought in procession by the clergy and citizens, with the banners of the various arts and crafts, is described in the old chronicle of Giovanni Campagni; and the costumes, arms and all details had been faithfully carried out after prints and designs of the period under the direction of Professor Bonafedi, the costumes and properties having been prepared by the Italian Cinema Company "Visioni Italiane Storiche" for a great Dante film which it has in preparation, and being lent by this company for the splendid pageant of September 17.

The scene, as the procession passed slowly through the streets and squares between the thousands of eager spectators, beneath the crowded windows and the banners and garlands and decorations displayed in honor of Dante and of the King, was an unforgetable one; and nowhere was the coup-d'œil more magnificent than in the splendid Piazzi della Signoria, for centuries the center of the Florentine life, the scene of so many momentous events.

This was the point chosen for the King to witness the procession, from the great Loggia di Orcagna, hung for the occasion with old tapestries; and certainly no nobler setting could have been found. On the one side rose the storied palace of the Signoria, bright with tapestries and banners and with Arnolfo's tower soaring above into the clear blue sky. All around the vast space the old houses were gay with flags and garlands and hangings, and every window crowded with spectators; while below, around the broad space left open for the passing of the cortège, were troops and associations with waving many-colored banners, and behind the thronging public, while the air was full of music, and the great fountain splashed and glittered, and the golden September sunlight poured its glamour over all.

The pageant, to the precise ordering of which in accordance with chronicles and documents of the period various scholars and archaeologists had lent their aid, opened with the appearance—immediately behind the band of mounted police who preceded to clear the way, of two trumpeters in their old characteristic costume. Then came a host of youths and maidens, crowned with flowers and carrying garlands. Next came the 20 banners of the arts, the old city guilds, and then the Priors, the Captains of the Arts and all the other civic dignitaries of that day.

Following upon these, and preceded by trumpeters, pipers, and other characteristic figures, commenced the array of the victorious troops, with their splendid glowing banners and richly colored armor and costumes. First among these came the banner of King Charles and that of the Parte Guelfa, the latter borne by Gherardo del Tralia de' Tornaquinci. Immediately behind came the golden baldacchino, borne on the long spears of the most valiant cavaliers and dignitaries, and beneath which advanced Amerigo di Narbona and Ugolino de 'Rossi of Parma, at that time Podestà of Florence. Then more troops; then the historic "Carroccio," the great car "used for triumph and dignity," drawn by white oxen, and behind it another car upon which, escorted and followed by troops, was borne the equally historic "Martinella," the war bell which the Florentines were used to have rung from the arch of the Porta Rossa for 30 consecutive days before taking up arms, and which they used to bear with them into camp, where, with the "Carroccio," it constituted the point of concentration for the troops. Behind came the cavalry, with the banners of the allied cities, while finally there filed past a great array of archers, cross-bowmen, and many other troops, with their variety of arms.

The parts of the horse riders were filled by the officers and men of one of the regiments stationed in Florence, thus assuring martial bearing, and the spectacle, as this vast concourse passed slowly by, was unforgetable.

Reproduced by courtesy of Messrs. Cattani, Florence

Horsemen in the Dante pageant

The Rione Fête

One of the most sincere of all the many tributes paid to Dante during this year of commemorative celebrations has come, in the last days, from the popolo of Florence; not the scholarly, the rich, but the people themselves, who manifested their enthusiasm in the festival held in the Rione or quarter of Santa Croce on Sunday, September 25.

For weeks beforehand the whole quarter had been eagerly preparing for this celebration, men and women, boys and girls, all working in every possible moment, day and night, at the construction of lanterns and decorations of all kinds. All political rancors and grievances were forgotten; members of all parties worked side by side over greenery and colored paper and cardboard and glue pots like happy children, and everybody had a share in what was going forward; everyone could feel a personal pride in the general success. Everyone contributed in money, to begin with; the collections made in every street and court showed, by the thousands of signatures, how universal was the interest: . . . small shopkeepers, artisans, street sweepers, seamstresses, everyone contributed "for Dante" according to their means.

But they gave more than their money: they gave their time and skill, the skill which is ever latent in those wonderful Italian fingers, the taste so inherent in their nature. Those untidy women who sit about on their doorsteps and talk across the street performed wonders of ingenuity and taste. They made rificolone lanterns by the thousand of paper and cardboard in every shape and size and variety of coloring; they wove miles of evergreen wreaths. The men brought the skill of their various trades, carpenters, plaster-modelers, gilders, metal workers, electricians, and shaped arches and models of old gateways and buildings of the city, and statues of Dante and Beatrice, and made antique lamps out of bits of old iron and gilded heraldic devices of plaster, and fastened up red, white and green electric lights: the children cut colored paper fringes and flags and pasted the loops of paper chains and clipped laurel and oak for wreaths: in fact it was a festival of love and fraternity and blazing enthusiasm, to which each gave what he could.

Street Vied With Street

Street vied with street in its scheme of decoration, and the poorest and humblest were the most elaborate and beautiful, as if the people whose lives usually contained the least of bright and attractive things had been the most carried away with the unaccustomed joy of achieving themselves, after their own plans, with their own hands, some beautiful thing.

Young men dressed in thirteenth century costume stood proudly about, or went into the other quarters of the city with trumpets to proclaim to all that Santa Croce was en fête. And the population of the whole city flocked there to participate, to admire, so that the streets were thronged the whole day under the glorious September sun, and almost all night under the thousands of gleaming lights. For at night the fête culminated in a magnificent illumination of the streets and lantern procession, in thirteenth century costume, with mandolins and other instruments and lanterns, to the house of Dante, and then back, between thousands of assembled spectators, to parade their own streets and enjoy the effect of their labors for the best part of the night.

And from first to last, perhaps most remarkable of all, not one least "incident" or disturbance arose in any quarter; from first to last the whole preparations, the whole celebrations at which thousands and thousands assisted, passed in complete harmony. Every one was good and happy; the politicians forgot their differences, quarrelsome neighbors their grievances, in the excitement of fixing wreaths and making lanterns; for every one of them felt carried out of himself, brought into touch with something noble; felt the pride of being a fellow citizen with this great poet whom all the world unites to honor.

Reproduced by courtesy of Messrs. Cattani, Florence

So they dressed in the thirteenth century

BUILDING OVER OF MILWAUKEE URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin — "Build your city anew if you want it to be beautiful!" was the message brought to Milwaukee by Ferruccio Vitale, one of the foremost figures in the movement for the artistic development of American cities. During his visit to Milwaukee he spoke before the Woman's Club of Wisconsin, the City Club and the Milwaukee Art Institute. The artistic grouping of flowers and shrubbery that he outlined in his plans is the work of a Milwaukee woman, Annette Hoyt Flanders.

Mr. Vitale would have the Milwaukee city planners proceed as if the present city were non-existent; as if its site were as virgin as in the days of the early settlers. He would have it planned, not for today, nor for tomorrow, but for a future of unlimited growth and progress.

TEST OF KANSAS LABOR COURT LAW

Former Bar Association Head Is Retained by State in Case Involving Jail Sentences of Mine Union District Chiefs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—Moorfield Storey, senior member of a law firm of Boston, Massachusetts, has been retained by Gov. H. J. Allen and the Kansas Industrial Court as special counsel for the prosecution of the Howat cases in the United States Supreme Court. These are the cases which involve the constitutionality of the industrial court law as it applies to the workingman. There is a case now on its way to the Supreme Court of the United States which will determine the constitutionality of the law as it applies to the employer.

Mr. Storey is one of the best known of New England attorneys interested in industrial litigation. For many years he has devoted all of his energies to industrial legislation and litigation. He is personally interested in the Kansas law and has studied it thoroughly. He comes from a section much greater industrially than Kansas, and was retained by Kansas because of his unusual personal knowledge of industry and his long experience in industrial law. He was formerly editor of the American Law Review and was president of the American Bar Association.

The State has filed motions in the Supreme Court for the early advancement of the Howat cases. One has been in the court more than a year and the other has been appealed about five months. It is hoped that a hearing may be had in January.

The first case involves the right of the Legislature to create an industrial tribunal which could compel the attendance of witnesses. Alexander Howat, former head of District 14, United Mine Workers, refused to testify before the court and was sentenced to jail for contempt.

The other case involves the fundamental issues of the law. Mr. Howat and his executive board defied the court and called a strike over the question of what a young miner should be paid. The case really involved the date of the miner's birth, as the age determines the rate of pay of miners. Those below 18 years receive a certain wage and those above receive full miner's pay.

Mr. Howat and August Dorchy, vice-president, were arrested and each sentenced to a year in jail for calling this strike. Later they were prosecuted under the criminal sections of the act and both are now serving six months terms, having been convicted by a jury of violating the industrial court law. The miners quit work out of sympathy for the two and this caused the international union to depose the heads of the district and to establish a provisional union organization in the Kansas mines.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SCOTTISH LEAGUE WINS AT FOOTBALL

Defeats the Irish Association Representative Team by 3 Goals to 0 in an International Match at Glasgow Yesterday

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GLASGOW, Scotland (Wednesday)—An Association football team representing the Scottish League defeated the Irish League eleven here today by 3 goals to 0 after a game singularly devoid of bright play, considering the number of stars participating.

As against the English League recently, the Irishmen have an excellent account of themselves. The Scotsmen were a heavier side but, although pressing constantly, found goal scoring no easy matter.

At half-time they held the lead of 1 goal to 0, the successful marksman being Hugh Ferguson. When the game had been in progress only half an hour the visitors lost the valuable services of James Burns at outside left and this necessitated some rearrangement of the team lineup.

In the second half, the Irishmen were worn down by their opponents, and Andrew Cunningham and Charles Duncan each succeeded in finding the net. In spite of this, some players did not by any means have matters all their own way being stoutly resisted by the Irish defense in which Cuthbert Mehaffy, Joseph Scraggs and William Emerson did sterling work. Richard McCracken was probably the best man in the Irish forward line, which was too light severely to test the Scottish defense. The outstanding figure in the Scottish vanguard was Alexander Troup, who came into the team only at the last minute. The summary:

SCOTLAND		IRELAND
Troup, lw		rw, McGregor
Duncan, il		ir, Crooks
Ferguson, c		c, Davey
Cunningham, ir		il, McCracken
Ritchie, rw		lw, Burns
Muirhead, lhb		rhb, Wallace
Cringan, chb		chb, Scraggs
Meiklejohn, rhb		lhb, Emerson
McStay, lb		rb, Savage
Birrell, rb		lb, Curran
Campbell, g		g, Mehaffy

Score—Scottish League 3, Irish League 0. Goals—Ferguson, Cunningham and Duncan for Scotland. Time—Two 45m. periods.

OXFORD VARSITY SOCCER OUTLOOK

Team, Captained Again by A. H. G. Butcher, Has Only Four Blues but Should Do Well

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, England—Although only four Blues are still "up" for certain, there seems no reason why the Oxford University Association football club, captained by A. H. G. Butcher, of New College, should not do very well during the 1921-22 season, and place a formidable side in the field against Cambridge University when the annual intervarsity match takes place on December 10. Because such splendid players as H. C. D. Whinney, the goal keeper, S. Barber and H. P. Ward fullbacks, have gone down, and only a few Blues remain, it does not necessarily follow that a weak team is a certainty. There is plenty of promising talent available, and, moreover, the Dark Blues will, as mentioned, once again be captained by Butcher. This advantage cannot be over-estimated, as Butcher is not only a fine leader, but is quite one of the best amateur center halves of the present day. It is interesting to note that only on one other occasion has an Oxford player been reelected to the captaincy of the soccer team. That was more than 40 years ago, when, in 1879-80 and 1880-81, R. T. Heygate, a Lancing College boy, had this honor conferred upon him. Butcher is the thirteenth man from Charterhouse School to succeed to the captaincy.

It is true that Oxford has lost such fine players as L. E. Wharton, T. F. Jackson, and A. V. Hurley, besides those already mentioned, but the nucleus of a sound team remains. There is an uncertainty as to the availability of R. W. Gandar Dower, the amateur international, but there is a strong probability that he may be "up" again this term. Should he play a fine right wing is assured. Other Blues are L. B. Blaxland, who will be available for the halfback line, A. H. Phillips, who last season played at inside right, and R. L. Holdsworth who is an excellent leader of the forward line. It is a foregone conclusion that Butcher and Baxland will both keep their places in the team as halfbacks, and it would appear likely that J. E. Frazer, Exeter College and J. Pollock, Trinity College, each of whom has a distinct liking for the position of center half—Butcher's usual position—will be candidates for the vacancy in the intermediate line. For the left fullback position left vacant by Ward, a likely occupant seems A. M. Gamble. That he will be given an extensive trial goes without saying, for last season he did exceptionally well for Oriel College in cup ties. Powerfully built, he is a rare tackler and has a fine kick.

With five or more places to fill, there should be great opportunities for seniors and freshmen, and probably from the ranks of these another efficient back, to replace Barber, will be found. Competition for places in the forward line should be very keen, and, so far as can be judged at the time of writing, the vanguard, on the whole, should be a fairly strong one. Besides the two Blues, Holdsworth and Phillips—the latter, by the way, is the new secretary—J. C. Harris of Jesus College, K. M. Lindsay, Worcester, and A. N. Evans, Keble, are looked upon as capable players; while the South African senior, W. de C. Walch, is very fast and may develop into a good wing man.

Coming up from Charterhouse School are two freshmen: F. H. Barnard and J. A. W. Gilliat, with good reputations. They are both inside forwards, and it is said that Gilliat is one of the most promising center forwards sent out by a public school for many years. Whinney, last season's goal keeper, having gone down, and there not being a great deal of talent for the position left vacant, choice may rest between two freshmen who have both "kept" in public school matches—H. R. Munt, the Westminster School captain, and E. P. Hewetson, of Shrewsbury School. For the first time since 1913, the freshmen's match has been revived, and was scheduled for October 18; while the seniors' trial was fixed for the previous day. Fixtures have been arranged this season against Aston Villa, The Army, Oxford City, The Casuals, The Corinthians (home and away), the Football Association, the Southern Amateur League, London Caledonians, Swindon, Reading and Tottenham Hotspur.

SECOND ROUND FOR FRENCH CUP

Association Football Competition Takes Place on October 1—Club Français Wins Easily

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The second round of the competition for the French Association Football Cup took place on October 1, but the teams engaged were so little known and so unlikely to progress far in the tournament that the matches attracted only local attention. Among the most noteworthy of the results were the easy victory obtained by the Club Français over the Sporting Club de Rennes by 5 goals to 1 and the none the less easy win by Sotteville Football Club at the expense of the Sporting Club de Garenne. In this case the score was 3 to 1. Union Sportive de Clichy was not one of the clubs favored with an easy victory, and encountered formidable opponents in the men of the Union Athlétique Intergadzards, who lost only by the odd goal in three.

Rather more interesting than the above were some of the practice games which took place. The Club Athlétique de la Société Générale and the Red Star Club, the champion team of France, enjoyed a very even match until the invasion of the pitch by spectators necessitated an abandonment. Another close game was that between the Jeunesse Athlétique de St. Ouen and the Association Sportive Française, the teams equally sharing four goals.

Lille was the scene of an interesting match between the Olympique Lillois, the champion team of the North of France, and Olympique, the champion side of Paris. This ended in yet another draw, neither eleven being able to find the net. In the first half, it looked as if the Parisians were going to win without much difficulty, but the Lille men rallied splendidly in the second period, and lasted the pace better than their opponents. The Club Athlétique de Paris journeyed to Rouen, and there encountered the Football Club de Rouen. The visitors quite outclassed their hosts, and won by the wide margin of 5 goals to 1.

CONFERENCE HAS TWO BIG GAMES

Minnesota Meets Wisconsin, While Iowa Plays Purdue in "Big Ten" Football Championship Race on Saturday

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A. A. FOOTBALL STANDINGS

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	2	0	1.000
Wisconsin	2	0	1.000
Ohio State	2	0	1.000
Iowa	1	0	1.000
Minnesota	2	1	.666
Indiana	0	1	.000
Michigan	0	1	.000
Illinois	0	2	.000
Purdue	0	1	.000
Northwestern	0	1	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—With the race for the football championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association narrowed down to four undefeated elevens, interest this Saturday is centered on two battles having a bearing on the "Big Ten" title. Four other engagements scheduled will pit two defeated elevens against each other, and three conference institutions against outside opponents.

When University of Minnesota invades Madison, Wisconsin, home of University of Wisconsin, Saturday, there will be a chance of eliminating one more team from the championship struggle. While Wisconsin has won two games and has yet to know defeat this season, Minnesota also has won two games, although it has been defeated once. It is to be expected that the Badgers will be forced to contend with more formidable opposition in the Gophers this Saturday than was furnishd by University of Illinois last week, when the Wisconsin aggregation took home a 20-to-0 victory. If Coach J. R. Richards' men can dispose of Minnesota, they will have University of Michigan and University of Chicago to vanquish to establish a claim to the title.

Coach H. L. Williams at Minnesota, however, it may be assumed, is bent on deciding Wisconsin's championship aspirations next Saturday in the negative. His team gave evidence of rounding into shape last week when it downed Indiana University, 6 to 0. The Gophers point to the fact that the Badgers have not and will not meet Ohio State University, which is the only team that has beaten Minnesota.

After an intermission in their schedules last Saturday, University of Iowa and Purdue University should have their complete resources available to throw into their struggle at Lafayette, Indiana, this week-end. Iowa's prospects for the title were regarded as very bright when it downed Illinois two weeks ago, but a second defeat for Illinois last week indicated that the down-state team is not as strong as in years past, and a victory over it is to be discounted somewhat.

Purdue can get little consolation from this, however, for it was beaten two weeks ago by Notre Dame, 33 to 6, and the South Bend institution was unequal to Iowa a week previous. Coach H. H. Jones' followers figure that if the Hawkeyes can beat Notre Dame, and Notre Dame can beat Purdue, then Iowa should expect to conquer Purdue. The Boilermakers, however, are determined to show once more that comparative performances are not a reliable criterion in football.

Two defeated teams will meet at Urbana, Illinois, this Saturday, University of Michigan facing University of Illinois. When Michigan was downed last week by Ohio, 14 to 0, it became apparent that the Wolverines are not to have such easy sailing in the conference race as they had in their preliminary games, when they ran up big scores against minor institutions. Coach F. H. Yost no doubt will make some adjustments in his line-up by the time he goes against Illinois.

To all appearances Coach R. C. Zuppke does not have football talent at his disposal of a caliber equal to that of recent years. Two years ago the Illini won the title, and just lost to Ohio last year; but now they have lost their first two games in the race and are apparently in need of thorough rejuvenation.

While Chicago plays Colorado Agricultural College this Saturday, it will be looking forward to the fact that it has three hard conference battles ahead of it. In fact, it may be said to have the hardest schedule remaining of any of the four now in the race. It must meet Ohio, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Ohio and Wisconsin are still in the race and are two of the strongest teams, but the only strong team either of these two has to meet is Chicago. Iowa, the fourth aspirant, does not meet any of the other three teams that are undefeated at this time, but faces only Minnesota, Indiana and Northwestern, all teams that have been defeated at least once.

Thus if Prof. A. A. Stagg's team wins its remaining games, thereby eliminating Ohio and Wisconsin, it will have a stronger claim to the title than Iowa, if the latter wins all its games, because the Maroons have met the teams that have to date proved strongest.

While jubilating about their victory over Princeton University last Saturday, the Maroons will do well not to make the Tigers' mistake of underestimating a western rival. Chicago came out of the west to vanquish one of the "Big Three," and it may be assumed that Colorado is determined likewise to come out of the farther west and win from one of the "Big Ten."

Indiana University will have its hands full this Saturday with Notre Dame at Indianapolis. After two weeks of reorganization following three successive conference defeats, Northwestern should be ready to win against DePauw University, an outside institution, at Evanston, Illinois, this Saturday. Ohio will take a vacation in preparation for the Chicago game next week.

WESTERN FOOTBALL SCORES

NORTHWESTERN		INDIANA	
0—Beloit	7	47—Franklin	0
0—Chicago	41	29—Kalamazoo	0
0—Minnesota	28	0—Harvard	19
0—Wisconsin	27	0—Minnesota	6
0	103	76	25
OHIO STATE		**WISCONSIN**	
28—O. Wesleyan	0	28—Lawrence	0
0—Oberlin	7	24—S. Dakota S.	3
27—Minnesota	0	27—Northw'ern	0
14—Michigan	0	20—Illinois	0
69	7	99	3
CHICAGO		**MICHIGAN**	
41—Northw'ern	0	44—Mt. Union	0
9—Purdue	0	64—Case	0
9—Princeton	0	30—Mich. A. C.	0
		0—Ohio State	14
59	0	138	14
PURDUE		**MINNESOTA**	
0—Wabash	9	19—No. Dakota	0
0—Chicago	9	28—Northw'ern	0
0—Notre Dame	33	0—Ohio State	27
		6—Indiana	0
0	51	53	27
IOWA		**ILLINOIS**	
52—Knox	14	52—So. Dakota	0
10—Notre Dame	7	2—Iowa	14
14—Illinois	2	0—Wisconsin	20
76	23	54	34
MISSOURI		**GRINNELL**	
26—Okla. A. & M.	0	25—Simpson	0
32—St. Louis	0	3—Iowa State	21
17—Iowa State	14	13—Washington	14
5—Kansas State	7		
90	21	51	35
WASHINGTON		**KANSAS**	
30—Rolla	0	28—Washburn	7
0—Kans. State	21	7—Drake	15
14—Grinnell	13	14—Iowa State	7
13—Oklahoma	28		
57	62	49	29
KANSAS STATE		**NEBRASKA**	
7—Emporia	6	55—Wesleyan	0
31—Washington	0	41—Haskell	0
7—Missouri	5	0—Notre Dame	7
85	11	96	7
IOWA STATE		**DRAKE**	
21—Grinnell	3	2—Penn. Col.	0
14—Missouri	17	15—Kansas	7
7—Kansas	14		
42	34	57	7

GREENLEAF AND WOODS LEADING

Hueston and Keogh Are Winners on Wednesday Afternoon in the Pocket Billiard Tourney

UNITED STATES POCKET BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

	Won	Lost	P. C.
R. E. Greenleaf	5	0	1.000
Arthur Woods	5	1	.833
Arthur Church	4	1	.800
James Maturo	4	2	.667
T. A. Hueston	4	2	.600
Benjamin Allen	4	3	.571
Walter Franklin	3	3	.500
J. B. Keogh	2	5	.286
Michael Kovach	1	7	.125
W. F. de Langh	0	8	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—T. A. Hueston of Los Angeles, California, formerly national champion, and J. B. Keogh of Rochester, New York, another former American title holder were the winners in the Wednesday afternoon matches here in the United States national pocket billiard tournament.

Hueston who is playing a come-back, defeated Michael Kovach of Trenton, New Jersey, by the score of 125 to 34, a high run of 56 in the ninth inning being a feature. The New Jersey champion was outplayed from the start. The score by innings:

T. A. Hueston—0 12 0 0 0 3 0 1 56 0 0 0 0 20 5 0 0 3 2 3 11 10 2—130. Scratches—5. Net total—125. High run—56.

Michael Kovach—0 2 0 0 0 4 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 3 13 0 0 1 6 2 4 0—40. Scratches—6. Net total—34. High run—13.

Keogh won from James Maturo of New York, New York, but formerly of Denver, Colorado, 125 to 90, although the latter had a splendid high run of 36. This was Keogh's second victory out of seven starts, while it was only the second defeat for Maturo, who has won four matches. The score by innings:

J. B. Keogh—0 1 0 1 14 8 22 7 0 0 2 0 0 0 21 0 8 0 14 0 0 0 8 0 0 0 13 0 0 0 10 2—129. Scratches—4. Net total—125. High run—22.

James Maturo—1 0 12 0 4 2 5 0 0 7 2 2 8 26 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 9 0 0 0 0 0 5 0—98. Scratches—8. Net total—90. High run—36.

Champion R. E. Greenleaf of New York, New York, made it five straight here Tuesday night when he defeated Benjamin Allen of Kansas City, Missouri, a former champion, 125 to 77. Greenleaf has now won five straight games while Allen has four victories in seven starts. Greenleaf had two runs of 26 while Allen had a high effort of 33 but could not match the title holder's safety play. The score by innings:

R. E. Greenleaf—0 15 9 0 16 26 0 3 0 0 1 8 0 0 0 0 14 0 0 10 26—128. Scratches—3. Net total—125. High run—26.

Benjamin Allen—0 4 0 0 1 10 0 0 0 33 0 0 0 15 0 0 0 13 4 0—80. Scratches—3. Net total—77. High run—33.

Arthur Woods of Minneapolis, Minnesota, one of the brilliant players of the tournament advanced further when he beat J. K. Keogh, the veteran Rochester, New York, player and former national champion by the score of 125 to 83. It was Woods' fifth victory in six starts while Keogh has won but one game in six. Woods went out in 22 innings, high runs of 33 and 34 helping considerably. Keogh compiled a 22 effort in his sixth inning. The score by innings.

Arthur Woods—1 2 0 33 0 23 0 0 0 0 0 34 1 8 9 0 0 1 0 1 9 5—127. Scratches—2. Net total—125. High run—34.

J. B. Keogh—0 5 6 5 4 22 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 4 3 4 0 0 3 9 2 14—84. Scratches—1. Net total—83. High run—22.

Referee—L. M. Stoutenburgh, Buffalo, New York.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Regarding Interiors

To the average reader the question often presents itself as to the value of giving one's time and attention to the pictures of beautiful and costly interiors when there seems to be no possibility of ever achieving such an effect in their own modest little home. This gives rise to another query as to the value of any beautiful picture which may perhaps depict a scene apparently far in advance of the understanding of the onlooker. He may not seem to have any appreciation at all for the technique of the painting itself, nor could he afford to buy the picture for himself. There may be too a similar subject presented as to the beauty of a composition of music, which, in order to really appreciate would necessitate years of study in the subject of music and its values. Such questions may go on and on until one might almost say: "What can be the use for those in less fortunate estate to know anything at all about the things which seem to demand requirements they cannot give?"

Any thinker will of course say at once that such theories have long since been dissolved into nothingness, and will readily agree that it is not only interesting but most decidedly a necessary part of true education for people to be able to see the best there is to be had in any given line, as the standard of appreciation for this "best" is correspondingly raised with the growing understanding regarding it. Beautiful buildings have accordingly been erected to house paintings which may be seen and enjoyed by all, and access to these galleries is made easily possible for those who may not be able to own any of the art objects themselves.

During the last few years a most remarkable change has been seen in the furnishings of homes. There was a time in what may almost be called "our Grandmother's day" when interiors seemed to be made after the same pattern and that pattern a peculiarly ugly one. That is, there were grilles and coves and cornices elaborately carved and decorated, and vividly painted, producing an effect anything but harmonious. The furnishings of houses were apparently swayed by the same influences affecting clothes and fashions which changed from season to season.

Following this period, however, has come one which promises to have very stable and lasting effects. Designers and home furnishers have been counseling the uses of what has become known as "antique" or "period" furniture. Now the value of an "antique" piece of furniture is not necessarily in the fact that it is very very old, but chiefly because it was built from a right and true understanding of design and composition, undoubtedly combined with a keen appreciation of the uses of woods. For that reason such pieces of furniture have been cherished and handed down from generation to generation, each one valuing it because of its real beauty. In these modern times there have been many reproductions made of these old pieces and why? Because there has grown a demand for really good things, which has come, not from those who may be accounted wealthy so far as money goes, but from the average homemaker who desires greater harmony in his surroundings. Harmony is a result of more orderly thinking, and attractive, simple and quiet-toned house decorations add greatly to this attainment.

Furniture manufacturers and dealers have been of great service to the public during this time as they have aided so materially in making it possible for the average buyer to have these beautiful reproductions. It has been readily recognized that the most expensive materials were not a decided necessity in producing these effects, as with modern inventions, for example, beautiful veneer is possible today where solid wood was used in the original design, and with the modern uses of paints and wood finishings almost the same effect is attained today as that which is the result of, not only great care and work, but also of the mellowing of years of use and careful handling.

The production, as well as the appreciation of these beautiful designs and interiors, have come about through increased contact, and understanding of what is really beautiful, and the toleration of unattractive and meaningless interiors is gradually diminishing as a result.

Therefore when one sees pictures of the interior of some of the beautiful and costly homes, instead of entertaining for a moment the thought that such an effect would be impossible for him, he sees that there are many opportunities there for study. The simplicity of arrangement may suggest that by eliminating some unnecessary pieces of furniture in one's own home, using only those pieces which have the most harmonious lines and coloring, selecting quiet tones for the wall covering and simple hangings which blend in with the general color scheme, that there, too, may radiate a measure of the same lovely atmosphere felt in the more costly interior. After such a beginning, the demand for better furniture and interior furnishings will be seen to rapidly increase.

"Period" furniture became known as such because of the different periods of historical record when new designs were made. As a result we have what is called the Queen Anne style, Elizabethan, Jacobean, Louis XIV, Louis XVI, Italian Renaissance, Colonial and others. All that is true of design, color composition and lines today in furniture or interior, has always been true, and although many new ways have been discovered whereby the same rules are used with different effects, the beauty in the old pieces themselves is appreciated more and more because of the marked adherence and understanding of what constituted harmony in composition.

It is not necessary to have the rich brocades and velvets to produce this harmony. It is recognized to a great degree in these days of activity that dignity, peace and comfort can be obtained in a very simple way after studying the possibilities to be had which are suggested to us in the pictures of the beautiful homes in every land.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

An autumn coat in black velvet and gray astrakhan fur fabric

Autumn Fashions in London

About this time of year, most women begin to consider seriously the question of their clothes for the coming winter. For the purchase of clothes at this season is a far more important matter than it is at any other time. In the spring and summer we can light-heartedly buy of the airy materials which are displayed for our choice and many an attractive gown can be run up at home or by the "little" dressmaker. These are successfully worn for a month or two and then probably discarded, having served their day.

The purchase of clothes for the autumn, however, is quite another matter. We know that we shall probably be destined to wear them right on until the spring, in fact it often seems that our winter coats are the garments of all others in our wardrobes, which we wear continuously for nearly half the year and then, after a long rest during the summer months, out they come again for the next winter! For the average woman wears a winter coat for at least two seasons and most of us will admit that we are often weary of it long before it is worn out. For this reason it seems to require more careful consideration than anything else that we wear in order to be sure that we get something that really suits us.

In planning our winter outfit it is as well first of all to go over carefully what we already have, and when the wind is whistling and autumn leaves are swirling outside the window, we are glad enough to do this and we often experience quite a thrill of interest when we once again unearth our almost forgotten garments which six months ago we were so glad to put away.

Having carefully decided what we intend to keep, we can then begin to consider the more interesting problem of our new clothes. To be successful these must be bought with due regard for what we already have. In fact, to dress with reasonable economy and good taste may sometimes require a good deal of self-denial and the best dressed women are certainly those who are able to resist the temptation of buying indiscriminately something they may happen to fancy at the moment but for which they would really have no practical use when considered in conjunction with the rest of their wardrobe.

Having definitely decided what we intend to buy, it is just as well to go out first on a voyage of discovery in order to find out just what the different shops have to offer. This season of the year is always rich with new woolen fabrics, and today is no exception. One new cloth calling itself "perilaine" promises to be very popular for the winter coats. It has a broken, almost pebbled, surface, something like pilot cloth, but is far more soft and supple.

Some very charming coats are made of charmeuse, which are rather a change for winter, but which would be quite warm enough with fur fabric collar and cuffs and a cozy lining such as velour cloth. Seal brown and beaver colorings are particularly pretty in this material. Many of the new coats are trimmed with bands of gray silk "astrakhan" plush. This is especially successful when used on black velvet.

The loose "cloaky" looking wraps of last year with large armholes are not much in evidence today, the armholes are mostly normal, but the sleeves often widen considerably at the wrist like a mandarin's coat. Some of the coats have a straight body cut to a low waist line, to which is attached a skirt which has a decided flare at the hem, but others hang pretty nearly straight. Some of them are a trifle longer than last year, but the majority show little or no change in this respect, and we feel pretty sure, in spite of much warning to the contrary, that the skirts will remain short for street wear at any rate.

Many of the coats are adorned with shoulder capes, a fashion which is not only very graceful but which also gives added warmth. These capes start from under the collar and are very open in front, barely covering the sleeve. They hang to a length just below the elbow, but get several inches longer at the back. The skirts of the cape coat are usually cut pretty straight, the flare of the cape being sufficient for smartness. The illustration shows one of these coats in black velvet and gray astrakhan fabric.

Children in Tzecho-Slovakia

Tzecho-Slovakian children play an important part in the home. Mothers spend their spare time embroidering little garments, and from the smallest "nemluvně", in arms to the independent little ones who walk alone, you can see that they bear examples of loving handiwork. Simple little short frocks are worn by all the children in the towns, with just perhaps a belt of red and blue work, or a little pattern embroidered in the corners of the yoke. All the little girls wear aprons, some scarl cotton with frills, and others plain linen adorned with Tzecho-Slovak work.

The method of carrying very young babies is not unlike that adopted by the North American Indian squaw; the Tzecho-Slovak "papoose" wears a close-fitting little cap of lace or crochet in the street, and a large soft pillow of feathers with a big frill at the top is strapped round the little body with long pieces of embroidered canvas with ribboned ends, which are tied in a very decorative bow near the little feet. Mothers can carry baby and parcels in one arm, and keep the other free for handling money and train or tram tickets.

The "rising generation" is a very important affair in the thoughts of parents, and all sorts of sensible arrangements are made in schools for the well-being of the children. Bathing places are to be found by the rivers for summer time, and gymnastic training, the result of the famous "Sokol organization," is at its best in this up-to-date republic.

The results are specially recognizable in the free carriage of both girls and boys, a bearing which also seems to reflect the open point of view which is being inculcated in the upbringing of this important little race.

Parisian Comments

Late at night, coming from the Gare de Lyon, Paris, the beautiful city appears more beautiful than ever under the lights and shadows of her electric lamps. After months of absence, the wide thoroughfares look broader; the Place de la Concorde, more especially placid and imposing in the quietude of the night, impresses one as the queen of all open spaces among the cities of the world. Many shops are still shut, owing to the absence of owners on holiday, the hotel staffs are incomplete for the same reason, though the hotels are filling fast, but the true Parisian does not consider interest really begins before the first of October.

Nearly every newspaper presents a fashion article, with sometimes fashion plates, these days, but rarely does a Frenchwoman wander in the by-ways of drawings and illustrations in order to select her headgear. Not until some well-known personality has decided herself upon shape and form, will the Parisienne suffer the suggestion of fashion designs to influence her deliberate judgment.

It is not thus with the women of other nations, otherwise the increasing number of journals devoted to advertisements of the mode would have no raison d'être; but in Paris a not unusual system of bringing dress novelties before the public is through the medium of the theater. A favorite actress, in a favorite rôle, and the word is quickly passed round, the fiat has gone forth, and hundreds of women all the world over will order dresses of similar line and cut.

Now the actual theater season has not yet begun, and any attempts toward change can only be for the time being. Women have emerged in great measure from the influence of that pressure which has jumped them about through the centuries from crinolines to too clinging draperies, and from ruffs and farthingales to open-necked blouses. It will be noticed that the more woman emancipates herself, so much the less violent will become the transitions of the mode, less perceptibly different will be the evolutions of each year's gown. Energy will disperse itself more than before in considering rather the suitability of the toilette, its adaptability to the pursuits of the persons who are seeking new raiment, and in this wise much artificiality and superfluous decoration will gradually disappear from the different Salons de la Mode.

The whole tendency of the age is toward freedom; this desire evidences itself even now in the question of attire whenever one looks below the surface to find the influencing cause. On Sunday afternoon at the Ritz some women clearly indicated the trend of fashion ideas toward the picturesque, as a reaction from the severity of some past modes. Flowing ostrich feathers, previously subjected to a process which removes all curl, were loosely fastened round hats falling well over the shoulder on one side. Another pretty hat trimming was a pheasant's quill, in the natural color, while others dyed red were placed carelessly round felt hats.

A stylish dress of black crêpe was thickly embroidered in gray in the Russian style as to the short jacket and long bell sleeves; hat to match with gray feathers. A black dress with long lace sleeves and a jet girdle with a most becoming velvet Gainsborough hat. A black chiffon dress with girdle of big ivory beads, knotted together. A black velvet turban with, on one side, a long tassel of black chenille reaching below the waist. A small hat of duvetyn embroidered in circular stripes of steel, a breadth of closely placed steel leaves round the brim. A less dressy hat, bu practical costume was of blue duvetyn in striped yellow, short jacket with wide band below waist. These were some details noted, which suggest effects to follow later on.

Sleeves have already proclaimed their right to contrast with the costume, and are invariably long and wide. Altogether a more decorative sense in dress and hat designs seems to be creeping in. There is less sobriety and more assertion in the new modes; they suggest activity as well as elegance; some it will suit perfectly; others will find the new styles difficult to wear; but certainly the mode hints already at a better understanding of individual tastes. Black is still predominant, but brighter black, not the somber sort worn last summer.

The latest thing in currency here are the "jaunets," christened thus by the crowd immediately upon their issue. These are the new one-franc, and two-franc coins, eventually to supersede the new begrimed little franc and 50 centimes notes, which are now to be called in. The "jaunets" derive their name, as may be imagined, from their color, made of aluminium; they are washed with some alloy which bronzes them. There is, therefore, now a demand for purses to replace the wallets previously so popular for holding notes; these notes will in future be confined to those of five francs and over. On the other hand, bags are either very minute or immense. The medium size is out of date. Pointed shoes appear to be patronized rather than the ugly, stubby-shaped toes which have lately been approved.

Violet velvet is much in vogue for large hats, sometimes trimmed with shaded feathers, merging into deep rose. It remains to be seen whether this is only a passing whim which caters for a passing public, or whether it will be adopted eventually in Paris by Parisiennes.

One thing very noticeable here since the summer, is that in the cheaper restaurants are a class of people who formerly frequented more expensive ones. Items on the menu are moreover quoted everywhere at such a price, even in the supposedly cheap places, that it is positively imperative for all, save the "new rich" to seek the simpler eating-places, wherein "to cloy the hungry edge of appetite." The "quick lunch" system is unfortunately here unknown: the French love to linger over their repasts and this sets the time for others who fain would just dive in to eat, and out again!

Seen at lunch: A light and pretty black dress, partially knitted and partly crocheted. It was made with pointed scallops falling over a black satin foundation, and the hat was of black felt, abruptly turned up in front, with a floating curliess feather at the side.

Possible Color Scheme For a Music Room

Above all things the music room should be peaceful and harmonious in coloring. Hence the most pleasing and delightful effects are obtained by selecting a green as the predominating color.

The following details may be of some assistance where such a scheme could be employed.

The suggested color of the walls and doors is Egyptian green painted or enameled and paneled with a small beading of relief design picked out in orange and silver. The floor painted black and enameled. Furniture of Egyptian blue and green with dull terra-cotta colored or brocade-covered seats. Long curtains of oxydized net edged with orange over green silk. Both the net and silk curtains to hang separately. A cut glass chandelier suspended from the center of the ceiling and two small pieces to match on the mantelpiece would be sufficient in the way of ornaments in a room in which simplicity must be the keynote of its decoration. Two or three Chinese rugs and a divan with a fascinating oriental covering and furnished with orange, terra-cotta, blue green (perhaps one lavender colored) cushions give the room a comfortable appearance.

Saving Seed

It isn't much work to save seed from some of the most choice flowers in the garden. By saving your own, you are assured of perfectly fresh seed, and oftentimes these will start quickly when older seed will be slow in germinating and sometimes do not grow at all. This summer, some people took hollyhock seed from my plants, and in a very few days small plants were showing above the soil, and these will be large enough to make early bloomers next season, so that it almost seems as though they bloomed the first season from starting. It is true many times the hollyhock does bloom from seed the first season, but the young plants give that much precedence in time. The double hollyhock rarely bloom the first season from seed. Some Dianthus pink seed were also scattered from freshly ripened seed, a weight was put on them (a brick chanced to be handy) and in a very few days young plants were starting up. Other seed sown without any weight were slower to start, but did grow, and will, perhaps, give early bloom another season.

Sow perennial larkspur seed as soon as it is ripened, and in a place where it will not be disturbed. It is worth trying to use the fresh seed. However, plants bought have yielded seed, and this fresh seed will be sown, and doubtless good results will follow. Anyway, it is a delightful thing to experiment with growing plants and flowers from seed. Columbine, too, will grow readily from seed, so save some of the seed from the choicest sorts. We have noticed that the pure clear yellow (Chrysantha) blooms for a long period of time if blossoms are cut. A scarlet and yellow (Skinneri) has bloomed the summer through. A lavender and yellow, too, has shown great persistence blooming. I mention these as peculiarly good for seed sowing, as they grow more readily from seed than almost any perennial we have tried, and give much satisfaction both as to foliage and flowers.

The blue platycodon produces many blue-blue, like blossoms, and these yield a great deal of seed. These seed may likewise be sown at once, or we have started them in the spring. The columbine and larkspur will grow in shady places, and the platycodon almost anywhere, even in rough ground and with very little cultivation, would make a good thing for naturalizing in the edge of trees, where some sun can be had, and a little care till well established.

The gypsophila, or baby's breath, as a perennial is a very useful thing, as its miniature, fairy-like blooms may be used over and over, and still look like fresh flowers. They are really a sort of everlasting, but make a great addition of lightness and airy grace to bouquets, and may be kept for winter use if wanted. Both the blue platycodon and gypsophila have roots fleshy, something like those of horseradish, are very hardy and well worth a place in any perennial border.

Strings of raffia may be tied around the stems of certain flowers wanted to save for seed. Sometimes even a bit of mosquito netting or gauze is tied over the flower to prevent pollenization by bees, etc. This pollenization may change the color of the flower altogether that is produced from such seed.

Phlox is one of the things that mix greatly. Save seed, then, from the varieties most desired, and do it early enough to get them. It is curious how quickly seed ripen and scatter. This is especially true of the cosmos—their seed scatter in a very short time after the bloom petals drop. Save from the colors most wanted. Many plants are apt to produce pink flowers, even when the crimson seed is sown, so save the seed from the rich red flowers and the white ones, and you will get a variety.

Pick all seed a little before they are ready to fall, and let the seed heads dry and open on paper in the air, but not in the wind. Then put into envelopes and label, and you will be pretty sure of getting fresh seed, and the colors wanted. Even dahlia seed is good to save, if one has plenty of space for planting. We have had dahlia seed start in five days, and young plants started early will bloom the first season, under fairly good conditions. Pansy seed may be saved and sown late this fall, in a place where it will not be disturbed, and early plants be secured this way. Pansy seed is slow to germinate, but put in late this fall it will be ready for the first call of spring, and much earlier plants be secured.

Have you ever grown sweet peppers? If not save some seed from some red ones you buy this fall; be sure that they are the non-peppery kind. Start in a box in the house in the spring, and when the weather is warm transplant to the garden. We have a small row of them and they are full of young, green peppers, with here and there a red one. They are so useful in the cuisine, and ever ready and fresh on the plant for the picking, in season.

You may be pretty sure that the seed you save will be as apt to grow as any you buy; and more, you can save from the colors and kinds most wanted, and so cull out the undesirable colors. One woman let her seedling phlox grow, and then when they bloomed, if any were undesirable in color, she ruthlessly pulled them up, thus keeping her stock good and all seed of choice varieties.

Try saving your own seed; it is a pleasant thing to do. Even though the saving in cash is not so very great, it is worth while as a pastime.

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The safe way to wash fine fabrics

Tests made by leading makers of delicate fabrics

WITH the greatly increased use of sheer fabrics and very delicate colors in the last few years, the manufacturers of silk materials and garments have met a serious problem in the way women laundered them.

Incorrect washing methods and the use of wrong soap products have ruined numberless garments, and brought the manufacturers many complaints.

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SHIPPERS ASK FOR PRIVATE CONTROL

Federal Operation of Transport Lines Considered as Unfair Competition by Individual Steamship Owners of Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"As far as the American Steamship Owners Association is concerned, no attempt will be made to change the present status of the United States army transport service on the Atlantic," said Winthrop L. Marvin, vice-president and general manager of the association, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The service here is modern, and it also seems likely that the near future will see the small number of troops now in Europe brought home, which will automatically end the service.

"We are heartily in favor, however, of the abandonment of the Pacific transport service, and I recently appeared before the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries on behalf of an amendment to the Merchant Marine Act providing for this action. The reasons are many, chiefly that the service is expensive on account of the lack of return cargoes, and also because the boats used are old and in many cases obsolete, having been put in service immediately after the Spanish-American War of 1898, and should now be condemned and sold.

Half of Tonnage Idle

"In my statement before the committee, attention was called to the change in the situation in regard to the merchant marine of the United States since the establishment of the service, which took place at a time when, as I stated, 'The overseas merchant marine of this country had almost wholly disappeared. The department established these transport services because, for the time being, they were compelled so to do by a lack of adequate privately-owned shipping facilities. It was not intended that these government shipping facilities should be permanent. The natural assumption of Congress and the country was that as soon as the merchant shipping industry was properly developed, these governmental services would voluntarily be withdrawn, and competition between them and private industry be ended.

"The American ocean-going steamships owned by the Shipping Board or by private capital now represent about 10,000,000 tons registered for foreign trade. In part, because of the world-wide stagnations of commerce, and in part because of the unfair competition of foreign shipping operated at extremely low wages and sometimes subsidized and bountied besides, fully one-half of our own 10,000,000 tons of ocean shipping is now idle and thousands of officers and seamen are unemployed. In this vast reserve fleet there exist many times the amount of tonnage that would be required to perform these transport services now being operated by the government. It can be urged no longer that the government must do this transport work because there are no privately-owned ships to do it. That long-time claim by which the transport services were supported has now become entirely without foundation.

"'Abundant ships exist with which private operators could make contracts with the government for the performances of any or all of these transport services now conducted at public expense. The passage of this bill would promote economy and efficiency in national expenditures and would be a further faithful carrying out of the intent of the government as expressed in the Merchant Marine Act of 1920 that the sea-carrying of the United States should be conducted entirely upon a basis of private ownership and operation.

Private Service Soon

"'A continuance of these War Department and Navy Department shipping lines involves a defiance of the spirit and purpose of federal law and of the will of the American people as duly expressed through their senators and representatives.'

"While no official action has as yet been taken, reports have reached me that the new proposals meet with general approval, and that in place of the present service a new contract will shortly be executed, putting into commission a new privately owned service over the routes now traversed by the transports.

"This will be inaugurated through the American Steamship Owners Association and while the United States Shipping Board is sympathetic in its attitude, it has taken no official action to bring this to pass. As I stated in concluding my argument, 'We are asking nothing that is not gladly conceded on principle to every other industry in the United States. The War and Navy departments do not maintain manufacturing establishments that compete with private capital or enterprise, nor do they go into the south and establish and operate cotton plantations, or into the west and conduct wheat farms or stock farms, to the embarrassment and loss of the planters and farmers of those sections. Such competition would be vigorously resented and promptly put an end to by the senators and representatives of those sections in Congress. What we are urging now is simply fair play for the merchant marine.'"

"OUTLAW" CARRIERS UNDER FIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FANCISCO, California — The Motor Carriers Association of California has begun proceedings before the California State Railroad Commission to stop operation of the so-called "outlaw" passenger and freight automobile carriers, who, the association claims, are operating without licenses and in violation of the state transportation act, between San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego and Backesfield. Those found guilty of such illegal operation by the railroad commission will be proceeded against in the courts.

COAL AND OIL IN FUEL COMPETITION

Investigation of Situation Moves Massachusetts Fuel Administrator to Protest Against Tariff Levies on Oil Imports

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—That the imposition of an import duty of 25 cents per barrel on fuel oil and 35 cents per barrel on crude mineral oil will add directly $5,000,000 to the fuel bill of New England alone, and, indirectly, a much larger sum "in the stifling of existing competition between oil and coal," is the conclusion reached by Eugene C. Hultman, fuel administrator of Massachusetts. Following a careful investigation by the administrator's office, under the direction of Mr. Hultman and Bernard P. Scanlan, details of the situation have been correlated, and a memorandum sent to members of the United States Senate Committee on Finance, and other members of Congress.

"Fuel is the chief source of mechanical power," the memorandum states, pointing out that New England is dependent upon outside sources for its supply. "Coal always has been, and still is, the most important available fuel. During the past 25 years, however, industry has experienced with increasing frequency great difficulty in securing an adequate supply of coal, with attendant loss to both employer and employee. During the last few years uncertain transportation, excessive prices, and wholesale abrogation of coal contracts have caused many manufacturers to install oil burning apparatus. Prohibitive freight rates eliminate the western and southern oil fields of the United States as the source of supply for the eastern industrial section, leaving foreign oil the only alternative to the eastern manufacturer when confronted with unfair practices in the coal trade, interruption of domestic transportation, or cessation of work at the mines. To a lesser degree fuel oil has become a competitor of anthracite coal in the heating of our homes."

Mexican Cil Supply

It is pointed out that Mexican oil is the only foreign oil readily available, and that, although production from 1920 to 1921 rose about 17 per cent, the demand of New England on the entire Mexican output rose 47 per cent. United States customs statistics show the importation of crude oil into New England to have increased from 112,779,000 gallons in 1918 to an estimated total of 660,000,000 for 1921.

The fuel administrator estimates that 90 per cent of the oil imported into the United States from Mexico, is sold for fuel purposes, and that it should be considered "in its competitive and complementary relations with bituminous coal." Analysis shows average fuel oil to have greater British thermal units, and a test proved that four barrels of fuel oil are equivalent to one net ton of bituminous coal at considerably less cost.

Mexican oil, it is found, constitutes 22 per cent of New England fuel for industry, public utilities and large buildings. Inquiry among users of fuel oil resulted in wide commendation of its adaptability, economy and efficiency as a fuel, and general belief is expressed that its use will grow among industrial plants. Mr. Hultman points to the recommendation of the Federal Fuel Administration that steps be taken to extend reserves of oil, and cites the fact that the United States produced in 1918 petroleum products, exclusive of natural gas, valued at $1,400,000,000, compared with a total coal production valued at $1,600,000,000.

International Aspect

"The basic importance of coal and oil in the economic life of all nations," Mr. Hultman says, "is well illustrated in the making of the Peace Treaty. The action of our Secretary of State in protecting Americans from discrimination in the development of the oil resources of certain mandated territories will be nullified if we impose an import duty on the products from these sources of supply.

"Mechanical power will be of extraordinary importance to the United States during the period of readjustment of social relations following the world upheaval. The capacity of labor to produce must be aided and supplemented by more and efficient mechanical power; otherwise, despite legislation, wages will be reduced to levels approaching those of our foreign competitors. Fuel is the chief source of mechanical power and one of the primary factors in the maintenance and development of our country. Any fuel which in a few years has pre-empted practically 25 per cent of the industrial fuel requirements of New England and has been shown to give such excellent service, together with economic operation, should be encouraged by the federal government, rather than restricted and hampered by tariff legislation."

GROWERS AND SHIPPERS UNITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — The effort to compel the transcontinental railroads to lower their costs of transportation, fruit growers and fruit shippers of northern California have formed the California Fruit Growers and Shippers Protective Association, being the first time that growers and shippers ever have united to attain any objective.

SENTIMENT GROWS FOR ENFORCEMENT

Survey by Prohibition Commissioner Shows Increasing Popular Support of the Law—Methods Are Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—That public opinion is increasingly in favor of the strictest interpretation of the Prohibition Act is indicated in the reports from various states received by enforcement officials here, as made public yesterday. Inquiries recently sent out by Roy A. Haynes, federal prohibition commissioner, as to the attitude of the press and of federal courts in assisting federal enforcement officers, have been answered by various state authorities as follows:

Connecticut—"We have the support of the entire state police, chiefs of police of all the major cities in this State, as well as the sheriffs of the various counties, and they have already given us material aid on several different occasions, sending some of their men with our men to raid places where liquor was being sold in violation of the Prohibition Act. The press is also encouraging, as it is most decidedly for law enforcement."

Problem in Massachusetts

Massachusetts—"The situation in Massachusetts, a state of small territorial extent, surrounded by other states of small territorial extent, renders it avisable that we should have closer cooperation with these other states. At the present time each state is absolutely independent of the other, and the state lines say to the prohibition agents, 'Thus far shalt thou go and no farther.' We are too closely connected to work in absolute independence."

Illinois—"This office has found, so far as the federal courts are concerned, that when a case is presented for trial, the juries invariably bring in a verdict of 'guilty.' The Attorney-General of the State of Illinois started few criminal proceedings in invoking injunction proceedings before the judges of the Federal Court. He filed and was granted, during the last year, approximately 500 temporary injunctions, and succeeded in making over 200 of them permanent. Three hundred of these suits are now pending on account of the great stress of business in the United States courts, and have not as yet been tried.

"The Attorney-General, in consulting me, pointed out some weakness of the injunction proceeding. He informed me that in several cases he has had as many as three permanent injunctions against the same men, because they move from one place to another. However, he is of the firm belief that the injunction is the most powerful weapon of all against the violators."

Ohio—"Arrangements are in progress for cooperation with the state prohibition department, and also with the various enforcing officers of the counties and municipalities."

Change in Sentiment

Mississippi—"The attitude of the juries in the federal and state courts in the State of Mississippi seems to be leaning toward the enforcement of the laws. It is very gratifying to notice the attitude that the courts are taking. Most of the sheriffs, county and state officials, are with us heart and soul, but of course there are a few that are not with us, and it is hoped that within time these will be either won over or replaced by prohibition sympathizers."

Oklahoma—"The attitude of jurors selected both in federal and state courts is usually the attitude of the officers in charge. Up to the present time I have not observed anything in the state press which would indicate opposition from that source. The amount of publicity given free by the press, in my judgment, depends upon our ability to receive and hold the hearty cooperation of the state and county officials, and upon our ability to inspire and hold the confidence of the good citizens of the State in our determination to enforce the law."

Nebraska—"The people of Omaha and of the State of Nebraska are becoming convinced that the National Prohibition Act is to be enforced by this office to the fullest extent possible under the law, and I am sure that it has had a salutary effect upon the bootlegging industry which has its head and center in this city. There are still many problems to solve, which I hope we may be able to handle with judgment and discretion as time goes on."

Outlook in the West

Montana—"The attitude of the press in Montana has materially changed since the enforcement of the prohibition law has been placed under the supervision of the director. They are more favorably inclined toward the enforcement of the law than ever before because of the above, and also because the director has given some publicity as to the vile and poisonous nature of much of the so-called bonded whisky which is being smuggled from Canada.

"Every effort is being made by this office to cooperate with all agencies for the supression of the sale of liquor. The newspapers are strongly urging the enforcement of the act."

Iowa—"As to state courts, from what I have been able to see and learn, it appears that they are giving the limit of the law under state statutes in nearly the entire State.

"The federal prohibition enforcement agents have always cooperated with local officers of the various counties to the fullest extent, except where it was clearly evident that they were against us.

"From what I am able to see in the majority the press is in sympathy with law enforcement."

Pennsylvania—"William C. Sproul, Governor of Pennsylvania, has offered every assistance along this line, giving us the entire cooperation of the state police force. Mayor Moore of the city of Philadelphia, and Mayor Babcock of the city of Pittsburgh have offered similar cooperation.

"Dr. Homer W. Tope, president of the Anti-Saloon League of Pennsylvania, is in frequent communication with this office; we in turn rendering every service requested by Dr. Tope.

"The press of the State of Pennsylvania is in entire accord with the enforcement of the Volstead act."

South Carolina—"The attitude of the press in South Carolina is for law enforcement generally, and the attitude with reference to the prohibition law specifically might be classed as good.

"The juries in the upper part of the State show a tendency toward a stricter enforcement of the law than the juries in the lower section. This, of course, is due to the proper reflection of public sentiment. In the upper part of the State very little whiskey is transported and sold, except that commonly termed 'moonshine.'"

HOTEL MEN TEST CANDIDATES' VIEWS

Seal of Approval Placed on Men Summoned for Quiz When Replies on Enforcement of Liquor Law Are Satisfactory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Another organized effort to break down the enforcement of the Volstead act by state, county and city authorities, is seen in the latest pre-election action of the Northern California Hotel Association. This association called before its "election committee," which occupied, with stenographers and attorneys, a suite of rooms in the St. Francis Hotel, every candidate for supervisor in San Francisco County and every candidate for police judge, and quizzed them as to their attitude toward enforcement of the Volstead act in hotels, by state, county, and city authorities.

The remarkable feature of the whole attempt on the part of the hotel association to control the attitude of the candidates toward the enforcement of the Constitution of this country is that the candidates all came, it is alleged, like sheep, and took the "third degree" from the hotel men. Each candidates was asked the following questions when he appeared before the committee:

"The Wright enforcement act is now held up by referendum. Until such time as the people of the State of California shall have voted upon this measure, what are your views as to whether the police force of this city should be employed under the provisions of the Volstead act?

"What are your views as to whether a person residing in a hotel should be surrounded by the same protection as a person who resides in his home; that is to say that every man's house is his castle, and that it should be free from entry, except through the medium of a search warrant, whether in a hotel or in a residence?

"What are your views upon the question of searches and seizures, as to whether the same shall be made with or without a warrant, and as to whether officials should be retained in office who violate the federal or constitutional provisions in this respect?"

Only those candidates who disapproved of the enforcement of the Volstead act by local police authorities; who approved of the idea that a man's room in a hotel is his "home," and who disapproved of searches without search warrants, were given official approval of the hotel association. This stamp of approval was placed on Daniel S. O'Brien and Sylvain Lazarus, candidates for police judgeships; and the following candidates for supervisors: Cornelius J. Deasy, Fred L. Hilmer, Ralph McLeran, James B. McSheehy, John A. McGregor, Charles A. Nelson, Angelo J. Rossi, Eugene E. Schmitz and Fred Suhr.

EXPOSITION BILL PASSES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Legislative action on the resolution providing an appropriation of $1,000,000 for American participation in the Brazilian centennial celebration at Rio de Janeiro next year was completed yesterday by the Senate and the resolution now goes to President Harding for approval.

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ANTI-SALOONISTS APPEAL TO PULPIT

"Not-Over Sunday" Expected to Be Generally Observed as Opening of Campaign for Election of Dry Congress in 1922

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Not-Over Sunday," designated by the Anti-Saloon League of America in the movement to get the church people of the country to wake up, is expected to be observed in practically all the pulpits in Massachusetts on October 30.

"Hear Ye! Hear Ye!" says a poster which the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League is sending to churches throughout the State. "Prohibition is in danger from its friends! The friends of prohibition think the fight is over. The enemies of prohibition know the fight is not over and they are fighting harder than ever to break down law enforcement. In November, 1922, a new Congress will be elected—a Congress based on the 1920 census—and as the cities have grown faster than the rural districts, that means a larger proportion from the cities—the stronghold of the wets. If the friends of prohibition do not wake up, a wet Congress will be elected and by increasing the alcoholic contest, will nullify prohibition."

Appeal to the Clergy

Headed by Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University, and containing the names of many prominent citizens of the State, an appeal has been sent broadcast urging "upon the clergy of all denominations to bring before their people in sermon or other carefully prepared statement the imminent danger that we shall lose a large part of the benefits of prohibition unless the churches and people awake to the fact that the fight for prohibition is not over, and between now and November, 1922, exercise themselves to prevent the election of a wet Congress."

"The 'Not-Over Sunday,' October 30, is the S. O. S. call to the pastors and churches of the United States," says Perley A. Baker, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America. "The difficult task of securing the passage of the amended Volstead law by an admittedly dry Congress, ought to be a sufficient danger signal to jar into action every man and woman who honestly hates the liquor traffic and the crimes committed under its auspices.

"The fact that referendum states, like California and Massachusetts and others, have voted against the enactment of a law to carry into effect a national constitutional amendment, as well as the heavy votes against such laws in states that have been able to carry them, together with leaders in the United States Senate, fighting and filibustering to prevent the Volstead code from being effective, is a shocking revelation of the fact that the liquor traffic has been able to so dull the keen edge of American patriotism, that men in high places are ready to lend themselves to the un-American principle of nullification.

Peril that Is Faced

"The peril we face is, that the constructive forces that have brought about this wonderful reform will assume that the task is finished and abate their efforts. So deeply imbedded has become the appetite for drink on the one hand, and greed for gain, regardless of consequences, on the other, that we had as well recognize the fact that we have ten years' struggle before us to overcome this abnormal condition and wipe this excrescence from our American civilization.

"We appeal to every preacher and every church in the Republic to face the problem with sustained aggressiveness until the blighting mildew of this human-wrecking traffic shall be finally and completely put into the discard of unused things."

COLLEGE STUDENRS FOR DISARMAMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey—Representatives of the students of 40 colleges, comprising more than 100,000 students, gathered at Princeton University yesterday afternoon to express their convictions as to the importance to the world of education of the coming Conference on Limitation of Armament.

John Grier Hibben, president of the university, called the meeting to order and announced that Princeton was glad to welcome the gathering, which was so representative of the advance of educational thought upon international affairs.

A telegram was received from President Harding as follows:

"My very cordial greetings to college conferees meeting at Princeton to discuss the problems incident to internatincal agreement on limitation of armament. Knowing as I do the sincerity of our American purpose, free from every phase of national selfishness, it is most gratifying to me to know that the college thought of the republic is to be exercised tactfully to permit the sentiment of our country and the world to real achievement. A great service to this generation may prove vastly greater to generations yet to come."

A message was also received from Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State and senior delegate of the United States, stating that the Department of State welcomed every effort to further the objects of the Conference, and keenly desired to facilitate all who were engaged in efforts to give accurate knowledge and to develop a strong public opinion.

The principal speech of the afternoon was made by Norman Macaye, an undergraduate, who urged a strong and united action on the part of all educated men to insist on the objects set forth in the call of the Conference. He also called the attention of the delegates to the need of united effort to insure open conferences, so that all the people might be present in person or through the press. Unless this was done, the Conference might meet the fate of the Versailles Conference, which had merely a negative power. Especially should the final debate and vote be made public, so that "all people may see, hear and believe."

In the general discussion that followed the keen interest taken in the Conference was brought out through the reports made by the various delegates as to action taken and to be taken by gatherings. A message was read from the Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, president of the British Board of Education, assuring the cooperation of the students of Great Britain in the movement, and a representative of Pennsylvania State College said that he had been informed that similar gatherings were being planned among the colleges in the middle west. A similar message was received from the Pan-American Students' League. Sentiment was unanimous in favor of open sessions, and resolutions to that effect were ordered to be presented at the mass meeting in the evening. Resolutions urging immediate action for disarmament were also directed to be sent to the United States delegation to the Conference.

COMPLETE MEDICAL FREEDOM IS URGED

American Medical Liberty League, at Chicago Meeting, Demands Equal Rights for All Methods of Healing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Demanding that all schools of healing should be given equal rights to practice in hospitals supported wholly or in part by public funds, the American Medical Liberty League ended its third national meeting here last night.

Separation of medicine and the government were demanded in the same measure that church and state are separate. The league declares it seeks the abolition of state medicine.

All medical legislation is class legislation, declared the league, and therefore such legislation is unconstitutional. The institution of state medicine having been grafted upon the government, it was declared, a constitutional amendment may be necessary to eradicate it.

Substitution of sanitary boards in the place of medical boards of health was advocated, with sanitary engineers who are not medical men in control of the boards.

Freedom of the individual to choose the healing method was regarded as the primary contention to be made, leaving freedom to practice to take its proper and secondary place, "since freedom to choose, properly safeguarded, insures the freedom of practitioners to serve."

Torture of animals in "what is called laboratory research and serum and vaccine production," was opposed as "unspeakably cruel, evil in its effects upon the practice of medicine, and debasing to the physicians who are schooled in it, rendering such physicians dangerous, cruel and heartless when in attendance upon the sick."

All medical liberty champions everywhere should assert their constitutional rights, said the league, and refuse and resist all official orders to be vaccinated or medically inspected. Each surrender, it was declared, encourages further tyrannical aggression.

"We maintain," said one of the resolutions, "that the present attempt of health boards to dictate to private practitioners as to methods of medical procedure, and to coerce responsible professional men by threats of indictment for manslaughter, into employing methods which are contrary to their own training and conviction, is against the dignity of the profession and the welfare of the community."

Only by allowing the freest competition can the best healing practice be discovered, declared F. R. Margetts, D. C., Ph.C., of this city, in an address. By their fruits the best systems would survive. Legal health coercion, proposed ostensibly in the public interest, is but the mask for allopathic covetousness, he declared.

There is but one class of one school of healing that wants to suppress all other schools of healing by control of health boards, he continued. "That is the small, greedy, politician class of allopaths who have failed in private practice. There is nothing disinterested about them. They make money only when a large percentage of the public is unhealthy, and I do not hesitate to charge that they use every power they know of to undermine the health of the community."

H. A. Soule, editor of the Masonic Observer of Minneapolis, Minnesota, declared that doctors ignorantly advocated the general use of serums and toxins.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

REVIEW OF WORLD WOOL MARKETS

Fairly Stable Price Levels Reported From Abroad While Talk of Railroad Strike Slows Up Business in United States

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A fairly stable level of wool values seems to have been reached in the foreign markets. Prices have been firm for the most part, although the average and inferior wools are a little less buoyant. This has been noticeable in London more especially during the past week, where wools of the Continental types have been less keenly sought and have fluctuated more or less, while the really choice and good wools have been maintained on a very firm basis. The easier tone on Continental types of wool is explained in some measure, no doubt, by the adverse financial situation for Germany in particular, although when one considers the manner in which Continental mills have been buying wool in the primary markets, as well as in London, the wonder is that they still can buy more wool and that the market keeps so firm, especially in view of the fact that the English market is still suffering more or less from the surplus of finished goods.

In Australia, as well as in London, clearances have been good at the sales held this week and the same is true of the sales in New Zealand. There seems to have been little change in values although, if anything, prices are a bit firmer in all the foreign primary markets. Reports from the sales in Sydney this week are to the effect that American buyers are taking a modest quantity of wool, when the choicer parcels are offered. The market was firm and sometimes even excited. Much the same conditions have been prevalent in Melbourne this week. Quotations are about on the following clean landed bases, free of duty, at $3.90 exchange, 75 cents, all charges paid, for 64-70s, choice worsted fleeces; 72 cents for good worsted 66s,; 65 cents for choice worsted pieces and 62 cents for good 64-70s. worsted pieces.

Geelong Sales Postponed

The Geelong sales, which were scheduled for October 26 and 27, have been postponed until next month.

Sales in New Zealand, although the offerings have not been especially attractive, have resulted in good clearances, with competition coming chiefly from Yorkshire, and prices being held steady on the basis of the values established at the resumption of the sales for the season in Wellington, namely, at about 5½d. for 40-44s and 6½ to 7d. for 46s, with 50s quoted at about 8½d.

Reports from the cape and from South America indicate that new wools are beginning to get into the markets in fair supply and that they are commanding a fair amount of interest, with prices showing an upward tendency on fairly steady buying.

In the domestic markets, conditions are not greatly changed from a week ago, although there is less business being done. This probably is due in some measure to the threatened railroad strike. The manufacturers, however, report new business as having fallen off to some extent during the last week or two, although the mills generally are fairly well employed on old orders still, except that the dress goods mills, which have only recently opened their spring lines, have been finding the response of the buyers for one reason or another, rather disappointing thus far. Doubtless with the strike finally disposed of the buyers will come back into the market much more keenly. Yarn spinners and combers report somewhat slacker business, although prices are not quotably changed; indeed, lowering of prices seems to be precluded more or less by the present firm position of the raw material.

Trading Dull and Small

Sales early this week have been dull and generally small, with no quotable change in prices. Late last week, however, there were some fair sales of fine and fine medium territory wools, more especially of the New Mexican orders at 65 to 70 cents, clean basis, depending upon how good they were. Some of the better fine scoured territory wools have been sold also at about the same price and fine pulled wools have been in fair request at recent rates. Medium wools are moving still at firm prices and some sales of South American Lincoln and low quarter combing wools are reported at 15½ and 19 cents, respectively.

Late last week, the first fall Texas wools were sold under sealed bids at Del Rio, Boston buyers paying 14 to 19 cents or about 51 @ 52 cents, clean landed basis for these carding fine wools. Further sales will be held in Texas later in the month. The mohair accumulations have been cleared at the several Texas concentration points, also at 23 @ 24 cents, it is believed.

BALDWIN WON IN COMPETITION

NEW YORK, New York—A press dispatch from Buenos Aires says that the contract recently obtained by the Baldwin Locomotive Works and the Middletown Car Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Steel Car Company, to supply the Argentine state railways with equipment costing about $13,000,000 was obtained in competition with two German corporations. The contract calls for delivery of 85 locomotives and 2000 freight cars and spare parts, and the companies have accepted in payment Argentine 6 per cent Treasury notes due in five years, the dispatch says.

DIVIDENDS

Dominion Bridge, quarterly of 3%, payable November 15 to stock of October 31.

Taylor Wharton Iron-Steel, quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable November 1 to stock of October 24.

Sharp Manufacturing, quarterly of 2%, payable November 22 to stock of October 31.

Pacific Mills, quarterly of $3, payable November 1 to stock of October 26.

International Harvester, quarterly on preferred stock of $1.75, payable December 1 to stock of November 10.

Ford Motor of Canada, 15% cash, payable November 10 on stock of November 3.

Eastern Steamship, $6 for the calendar year 1921 on present preferred, payable November 15 on stock of October 29. Those converting their shares into the new 7% preferred stock at any time after October 25 will receive the dividend.

Inland Steel, quarterly of 25 cents, payable December 1 to stock of November 10.

United Profit Sharing, extra of 5% in addition to semi-annual of 5%, payable December 1 to stock of November 4.

Pennsylvania Railroad, quarterly of 1%, payable November 3 to holders of November 1. This is the same amount that was declared three months ago.

IRON AND STEEL TRADE IN JAPAN

Stocks of Products Held at the Beginning of This Year Were Very Large, It Is Said

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"Stocks of iron and steel products held in customs compounds in Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka and in public and private warehouses at the beginning of this year were very large," said L. Becker, chief of the Iron and Steel Division of the United States Department of Commerce, regarding the expected boom in the Japanese steel trade.

"No close estimate was obtainable," declared Mr. Becker, "but the aggregate was believed to be over 300,000 tons. Just how much of this has been consumed is not known, but stocks have diminished considerably in size. Similar stocks held by the Yawata (government) Iron Works in Kyushu, at the commencement of the year, were, according to the Japan Weekly, estimated at 300,000 tons, and these have almost entirely been disposed of at an average monthly consumption of 20,000 tons. Considerable price concessions were necessary to move this stock. Much of it, comprising heavy and light rails, was eagerly picked up by the government railways and by industrial operators.

"Activity is particularly centered in the several hydroelectric power undertakings which have been under way since last year. In Japan proper three operations are planned for furnishing power, through three distinct lines of transmission, to Kobe, Osaka and Kyoto to the south and Yokohama and Tokyo to the north. Ultimately, the three operations will be merged into one company. Much of the material required for this work, such as transmission towers and cables, will be of American manufacture. Building on a large scale is under way. At Tokyo an American firm has the contract for the construction and erection of three steel frame office buildings, all of the steel materials to be of American manufacture.

"Prices of steel commodities are believed to have reached bottom, and will be influenced for a time by the movements in German quotations. German steel bars, according to the Japan Chronicle, advanced in price the early part of September 15 yen to 128 yen per ton (2240 pounds), while black sheets moved up 25 yen to 163 yen per ton."

FURTHER OIL GAINS IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England — Repurchasing caused further gains in oil shares on the stock exchange yesterday. Shell Transport was 4 5-16, Mexican Eagle 3 3-16 and Royal Dutch 34. Although trading was not brisk, there was a fair degree of stability in the industrial section. Hudson's Bay was 5⅝. The rubber department was steady and unchanged.

Home rails were dull around previous prices, in sympathy with New York. Dollar descriptions wavered, but changes were slight. The gilt-edged list was quiet but firm. French loans were maintained, but were not active. Dealings in Kaffirs were professional, but values were sustained. Sentiment was more cheerful, but business remained light.

Consols for money 48⅞; Grand Trunk 1½, De Beers 10⅝, Rand Mines 2⅛; bar silver 39⅝d. per ounce; money 2 per cent. Discount rates—short bills 3¾ per cent; three months' bills 3 11-16 per cent.

GERMANS SEEK LOAN

BERLIN, Germany—The president of the Reichsbank and members of the board have left for London to negotiate with the Rothschilds for an Anglo-American loan for German reparations payment.

Frank A. Vanderlip has arrived in Berlin.

RHODESIA GOLD OUTPUT

LONDON, England—The output of gold in Rhodesia, South Africa, during September amounted to 52,436 fine ounces, valued at £271,452. The output in August was 53,200 fine ounces, valued at £266,151.

COMMERCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Sir George Paish Points Out the Need for Rebuilding Europe to Restore Foreign Trade and Relieve the Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Never was this country, or the world in general, in as great danger as it was in today, was the opinion expressed by Sir George Paish, in opening a discussion on "Foreign Trade and Unemployment" at a recent meeting of the Eighty Club, held at the National Liberal Club. The war came when the world had already become an economic unit. It destroyed the economic unity of the world for the time being, and it also destroyed the productive power of a very large part of the world.

At the present time, the world's food supply was something like 20 per cent less than it was before the war. The war had destroyed Russia's productive power, and in doing so created starvation which produced revolution, and that brought in its train Bolshevism. Great Britain, Sir George declared, was in as great danger of Bolshevism today as Russia was in the war. People should remember that Bolshevism had not created the existing situation in Russia. It had been created by starvation. Great Britain was in danger of starvation. The unemployment which now existed gave some idea of what the country was faced with. If starvation occurred, Bolshevism would follow. In fighting the danger of starvation, the danger of revolution and Bolshevism would be fought and overcome.

The war had destroyed the productive power, not only of Russia, but of the greater part of Europe, Sir George continued. The German mark had not by any means reached bottom yet. The best opinion of Europe was that the mark was likely to fall as far as the kroner, if not further. It was impossible for Germany to buy the goods she needed with her reduced production to make the reparation that she was called upon to make, and to maintain the value of the mark. If there was starvation in France, they would have revolution there, and France today was in danger of starvation, though it was true that this year's crop in that country had been plentiful.

The world's trade today was less than half in volume what it was before the war, Sir George said in conclusion. At the moment there was a little revival in trade, but he thought that revival was only temporary. In the present tragic circumstances the first thing to be done was to rebuild Europe, restore its productive power, and restart the currents of trade through the creation of the necessary credits. By erecting tariffs at the present time, each nation was destroying its own people. All the nations were doing it. It seemed as if the statesmen of the world were mad. It would be impossible for them to do the things they were doing if they were not mad, in his opinion. It would require about £2,000,000,000 to restore Europe. All that could be got from Germany in the shape of reparations was necessary in order to restore Europe.

STANDARD OIL CO. IN SOUTH AMERICA

NEW YORK, New York—The Standard Oil Company of California is arranging to enter the South American oil fields on a big scale. Negotiations are nearing completion for a deal by which it will take over a 51 per cent interest, as well as management, in a large part of the Colombian holdings of the Transcontinental Oil Company, its subsidiary, Mid-Colombian Oil, and Arkansas Natural Gas. Standard Oil has advanced Transcontinental $650,000 and the remainder of a payment of $4,000,000, and consummation of the deal is awaiting confirmation of titles.

The Standard Oil Company of California is to pay $2,000,000 in cash, and purchase at par $2,000,000 notes of the Transcontinental Oil. About 1,000,000 acres are involved. Only a part of the Mid-Colombian property is to go into the deal. The Transcontinental Company owns about seven-eighths of the Mid-Colombian Oil stock. Other acreage to go in is represented by holdings of the Latin-American Company, which is owned by Transcontinental Oil and Arkansas Natural Gas.

QUEENSLAND WOOLEN COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland—As illustrating the possibilities of manufacturing Australian wool in the Commonwealth, the annual report of the Queensland Woolen Manufacturing Company is instructive. Its total sales for the last year represented £148,213 and the net profit earned was £14,790, against £23,094 for the preceding term and £11,756 for 1918-19. The paid-up capital is £56,250, and the reserve funds £15,000. A dividend and bonus, each of one shilling, were declared, £5000 was added to the reserve, £469 provided for dividend tax and £1682 carried forward.

UNITED STATES GOLD OUTPUT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Gold production in the United States during 1920 fell off by $9,146,500, compared with 1919, according to final statistics made public by Director of the Mint Baker. During 1920 the country produced 2,476,166 ounces of gold valued at $51,186,900, and 55,361,573 ounces of silver valued at $60,801,955.

FURTHER DECLINE IN EXPORT TRADE

September Shipments to Europe From United States Showed a Decline While Imports Gained

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Exports to Europe during September fell off by about $31,000,000, compared with August, while imports increased by approximately $4,000,000, according to foreign trade figures issued by the United States Commerce Department. Imports from South America during the month increased by about $6,000,000 while exports remained practically unchanged.

During September exports to Europe aggregated $178,000,000, compared with $209,000,000 in August and $313,000,000 in September, 1920. Imports from Europe for the month aggregated $63,000,000, against $59,000,000 in August and $91,000,000 in September a year ago.

Exports to Europe during the nine months ended with September, aggregated $1,860,000,000, compared with $3,297,000,000 during the corresponding months of 1920, while imports for the nine months aggregated $555,000,000, against $990,000,000 during the same period last year.

Exports to South America during September aggregated $13,913,000, compared with $13,919,000 in August and with $54,000,000 in September, 1920, while imports for the month totaled $17,000,000, against $23,000,000 in August and $62,000,000 in September a year ago.

AUSTRALIAN BOARD MILLS' PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—A minimum output of 35 tons of fine boards a day will be delivered by the new Fairfield board mills of the Australasian Paper and Pulp Company, Limited. At the opening ceremony, the Acting Prime Minister, Sir Joseph Cook, said that the federal government had profited by the lessons of the war and was determined to make Australia as self-contained as possible.

Replying to the statement of Major Norman E. Brookes, Chairman of Directors, who said that the company expected the government to protect it against foreign boards which were dumped into Australia at prices against which the company, paying good wages, could not compete, Sir Joseph Cook promised that the government would take care that industries would not be dumped out of existence by the manipulation of exchange or by other means.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF WESTERN UNION

NEW YORK, New York—Net income, after charges and federal taxes, of $6,279,900, equal to $6.29 a share on the $99,786,727 capital, is reported by the Western Union Telegraph Company for the nine months ending September 30, 1921. This compares with $10,545,000, or $10.56 a share in the same period last year. In past years the final quarter has been the biggest revenue producer, so that the company will probably earn about $9 a share on the capital stock, compared with $12.81 in 1920.

The company has proven ability to withstand depression. In 1914 both gross and net increased moderately, while in the depressions of 1894, 1884, and 1877 the decreases in net were moderate.

For the five years ended December 31, 1920, the Western Union expended $40,112,206 on property, which compares with $6,500,000 in the previous five years. Part of that expended in the last five years represents an increase in facilities to meet war conditions. The $15,000,000 bond issue sold in August, capitalizing about 55 per cent of the expenditures paid out of earnings during the last 10 years, also restored the company to a strong treasury position. The proceeds of this new issue of securities, the first sold since 1907, replenished the working capital by cancellation of its $5,000,000 of bank debt, leaving a substantial cash surplus to finance future growth. The interest on the $15,000,000 bonds, which is 6½ per cent, does not represent a full subtraction from net. So far as the bonds retire floating debt, there is no increase in fixed charges and the new money put into additional property should soon become revenue producing.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Wed.	Tue.	Parity
Sterling	$3.93½	$3.94⅜	$4.8665
Francs (French)	.0730	.0729½	.1930
Francs (Belgian)	.0713½	.0715½	.1930
Francs (Swiss)	.1808	.1812	.1930
Lire	.0394	.0395	.1930
Guilders	.34	.3411	.4020
German marks	.0060	.0061¾	.2380
Canadian dollar	.91⅛	.918	....
Argentine pesos	.3216	.3225	.5650
Drachmas (Greek)	.0453	.0445	.1930
Pesetas	.1335	.1332	.1933
Swedish kroner	.2320	.2310	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1310	.1313	.2680
Danish kroner	.1930	.1920	.2680

STANDARD OIL TANK STEAMERS

NEW YORK, New York—The last of 17 tank steamers built for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey will be placed in service November 10, when the William Rockefeller takes its first consignment of oil. The new ships aggregate 225,000 deadweight tons, cost approximately $45,000,000, and have been two years building.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday: December 18.78, January 18.58, March 18.40, May 17.97, July 17.50. Spot quiet; middling 19.20.

SPAIN OUTLINES FINANCIAL PLANS

Greater Economies, Better Collection of Taxes and Various Other Monetary Reforms Are Demanded by New Minister

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—Anxiety is increasing concerning the state of Spanish national finance and the strain that must be placed upon it in connection with the heavy expenses that are being sustained in Morocco. Disturbing revelations are being made about waste in the army service hitherto, and the public, realizing that it is about to be called upon to pay as perhaps never before, is taking a more real and practical interest in political affairs, and especially the financial aspect of them.

Mr. Francisco Cambo, the new Finance Minister, is opening slowly but firmly, and is making a thorough examination of the affairs of the Finance Department. If not a pessimist, Mr. Cambo is at least a realist, and he declares that the broom will have to be liberally used upon Spanish politics, administration and finance if serious difficulties are to be avoided.

Losses to Be Stopped

Some of his early promulgations are evidently directed against corruption which results in great losses to the state. He has just addressed a long homily to all the heads of the finance department at headquarters and the chiefs of the provincial districts, the object of which is apparently to conjure them to more absolute personal correction and the complete collection of the dues that belong to the state. It is an impressive statement, in its way, one of a kind to which the department is new, but it may not become very effective unless concrete cases are taken in the higher places and examples made of them.

"During the period that I have been at the head of the Ministry of Finance," says Mr. Cambo, "I have been able to appreciate the enormous task that must be accomplished to remedy with promptitude and energy the crisis through which Spanish finance has been passing for some years and which lately has come to be aggravated by affairs which it is unnecessary to mention. It will be necessary, indispensable, to ask for great sacrifices from the taxpayers in order to restore the public finance, and stop energetically the current of progressive deficit, which, if it were persisted in for a little while longer would fatally place the Spanish among those with damaged public finances.

Future of Finances

There is still time for us to avoid the danger if we apply ourselves with resolution to a course of austerity and sacrifice, which sacrifice must become heavier each day that it is delayed. There is still time for Spanish finance, without resorting to the most drastic remedies, to recover the solidity it had a few years ago and to establish itself among the few that may look with full confidence upon the future.

"In the critical period through which Spain is now passing, like nearly all the countries of the world, which may be, according as we will it, the precursor of a future of glory or one of ruin, a highly important mission devolves on the minister and the officials of the Finance Department, one that may be decisive, since upon them it is incumbent to apply and make effective the sacrifice that all Spaniards must make from their possessions. All of us must now be conscious of our duty and have the firm will to accomplish it. Only in this way shall we possess the essential authority to see that the taxpayers are brought to the fulfillment of the duty that the supreme interests of the country demands."

BRITISH BANKERS ON BILLS OF LADING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The British Bankers Association recently expressed approval of the Hague Rules, 1921, and recommended their adoption in all bills of lading appertaining to transactions originating after January 31 next. It was further decided that the necessary steps should be taken to give effect to the following resolution passed by the Marine Law Committee:

"That, in the opinion af this association (International Law Association), the use af shipping documents known as 'received for shipment' bills of lading and like documents has become in many cases a necessity of commerce. This association is therefore of opinion that the interests concerned should cooperate to remove difficulties which at present attend the use of such documents in the cases in which the necessity for their use is generally recognized."

WHEAT PRICES IN 1920

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The average price to producers from the 1920 wheat crop of the United States was approximately $1.35 a bushel, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. This price was obtained by applying the average monthly price to the monthly rate of marketings. The season started with an average of $2.43 and declined almost steadily, the average at the close of the season being about $1.20 a bushel.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT CROP

LONDON, England—A message from Melbourne says that the wheat crop of Australia this year will be in the neighborhood of 137,000,000 bushels, according to a preliminary forecast.

FINANCIAL NOTES

United States Consul-General Alfred A. Winslow reports from Cape Town, Africa, that it is estimated that this year's corn crop in South Africa will amount to about 13,000,000 bags of 150 pounds per bag, and that it will be the largest corn crop harvested in this Union for many years. It is also estimated that the consumption of corn in the country is about 9,800,000 bags, thus leaving a surplus for export amounting to 3,200,000 bags.

The bank rate at every important European center has been reduced during 1921 except at Amsterdam where it has not been changed since 1915; at Berlin, which still holds to the 5 per cent of 1914; in Rumania, whose rate was fixed in September, 1920; in Finland, Portugal, Spain, Italy, all of which hold to the 1920 figure, and in Bulgaria which has not changed its rate since 1919.

Exchanges at Berlin clearing houses in 1920 totaled 695,766,000,000 marks, against 182,767,800,000 in 1919, and 73,634,200,000 in 1913. The 1920 increase over 1919 was 281 per cent. Only 34.8 per cent was due to actual increase in transactions, the rest being attributable to currency depreciation.

The Senate has adopted a resolution appropriating $1,000,000 for the maintenance of an exhibit by the United States at the Brazilian International Exposition to be held at Rio de Janeiro.

The Industrial Development Bank of China has been authorized to issue bank notes and to act as agent to the Government Treasury. Bank notes will be issued in five denominations, namely, $1, $5, $10, $50 and $100.

The Ho Feng spinning factory of China made profits of more than $1,000,000 on the paid up capital of $900,000 in 1920. The mill employs 2500 hands.

LONDON SILVER MARKET REPORT

Confusion Results From China and Indian Bazaars Acting as Both Buyer and Seller

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Recently the silver market has been made up of many confused elements. China has again posed as buyer and seller, even on the same day. The Indian bazaars also have operated both ways, though selling has had the preponderance; the effect is shown in the easier tendency of prices. America and the Continent have participated in this double-minded method of doing business. Obviously in these circumstances, issues are obscured. Besides the purchases by China in this market, substantial amounts for that quarter have been sent from India direct.

Correspondents in Bombay inform us, writes Samuel Montagu and Company, that the heavy buying for India which took place a month ago, was in anticipation of a good up-country demand later on, and in the expectation that if sterling exchange went up, the Indian price would fall and thus stimulate demand for the metal. It will be observed that in this way the silver market here can very easily become a medium for speculation in the exchange with India, as well as in the exchange with China. Meanwhile it is of interest to note that the sterling value of the silver shipped to India and China combined, is about the same as during the same period last year—though the proportions to the respective destinations differ.

The stock in Shanghai recently consisted of about 25,900,000 ounces in sycee, 24,500,000 dollars and 2340 bars of silver. The Shanghai exchange is quoted at about 4s. the .tael, while bar silver per ounce standard is about 42 pence.

OILS MAKE GAINS IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Speculative oils were the chief features of yesterday's professional stock market at gains of one to three points. Rails and representative industrials were dull and inclined to react but rubbers and leathers were higher. United States Liberty bonds and most other domestic issues were steady. Call money was firmer with 6 per cent the ruling rate. Sales totaled 667,700 shares.

The market closed generally easier: American Car & Foundry 129½, off 1; American Woolen 75½, off 1; Crucible Steel 63⅜, up 1; Goodrich 33, off 2⅛; Houston Oil 77¾, up 1⅜; Marine preferred 48¼, up 1; Mexican Petroleum 105¼, off 1⅜; Royal Dutch of New York 46, up 2; Union Oil 23⅛, up 2½; United States Rubber 55, up 2.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The volume of money in circulation in the United States October 1 showed no substantial change compared with the preceding months. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon announces. The total of money in circulation October 1 was $5,691,285,100, compared with $6,297,765,298 on October 1 last year, and $5,679,143,204 on September 1, 1921. Circulation of money per capita was estimated at $52.45 on October 1, compared with $58.95 October 1 last year and $52.41 on September 1, 1921. The estimate was based on a population of 108,503,000.

GERMAN TRADE INCREASE

BERLIN, Germany—Exports from Germany during July were valued at 6,208,000,000 marks, compared with 5,432,000,000 in June, according to figures issued here. Imports amounted to 7,585,000,000, against 6,409,000,000 in the previous month.

SCOTLAND'S WATER POWER POSSIBILITY

Engineering Expert Points Out Natural Advantages and Opportunity to Develop Scheme for Industrial Purposes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland—At one of the recent meetings of the British Association, Prof. A. H. Gibson, of Manchester, spoke to the Engineering Section of the natural advantages Scotland possessed in water power for industrial purposes. Investigations showed, Professor Gibson said, that Scotland held possibilities for many large as well as small schemes in that direction. The development of small ones in the Highlands of Scotland would probably have a great effect on the social life of the community in the way of extending local industries.

The use of water power not only led to a saving in fuel resources, but it also conserved man power. If they took an extreme example they found that each of the 40,000 horsepower units at Niagara Falls would require for operation two men per shift. To produce the same power from a series of small factory steam plants more than 800 men would be required.

War Helped Expansion

The war, the speaker continued, owing to the urgent demand for energy to supply abnormal requirements, was responsible for an unprecedented rate of development with available water power resources. In France some 850,000 water horsepower had been put into commission, and that country now had 1,600,000 horsepower under control as compared with 750,000 before the war.

In Italy schemes totaling 300,000 horsepower were under way, and it was estimated that the total output would shortly amount to 2,000,000 horsepower. Japan had only recently begun to investigate the matter, and since 1916 had developed nearly 1,000,000 horsepower, or almost 20 per cent of her available resources.

Power Already Developed

In Canada and the United States of America many large schemes had recently been brought into service, and some extremely large installations were now in course of construction or were being projected. In Canada the total development (2,300,000 horsepower) in 1918 was almost three times as great as 1910, and in the United States of America the development had increased from something under 2,000,000 horsepower in 1901 to 5,300,000 in 1908 and to nearly 10,000,000 in 1920.

With the notable exceptions of Canada and New Zealand, the professor said practically nothing had been done prior to 1915 by any part of the British Empire to develop, or even systematically to investigate, the possibilities of water power development, but it was different now, and at the present time investigations were being carried out with varying degrees of thoroughness in India, Ceylon, Australia, South and East Africa and British Guiana.

MONEY CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST

KANSAS CITY, Missouri—Sales of bankers' acceptances by the market to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Minneapolis and San Francisco are assisting in lessening tightness in money in the southwest. The volumes of loans carried by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City is somewhat smaller than would otherwise be reported, for acceptances have been sold from here at rates as low as 4⅞ per cent, compared with the 6 per cent rate of the central bank here. One large Kansas City bank reports it is selling between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 of acceptances monthly.

Inquiries for bankers' acceptances are more numerous here than ever before. The acceptances are being created chiefly in connection with transactions in grain and milling.

The principal factor in increases in country bank loans is the continued growth of plans for fattening live stock as a means of disposing of supplies of cheap feed.

NEW JERSEY BANK DEPOSITS

TRENTON, New Jersey—State banks, trust companies and savings banks of New Jersey increased their deposits by $38,049,338, and resources by $48,473,412 in the year ended September 6, according to the quarterly statement. Deposits September 6 totaled $787,287,587, and resources $901,697,860. Surplus funds, totaling $38,940,294, showed an increase of $2,515,883, while undivided profits of trust companies and state banks amounted to $14,263,272, an increase of $3,637,518.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices declined slightly yesterday despite an upward tendency at the opening. December delivery closed at 1.06⅞ and May 1.11⅝. Corn went off fractionally, with December at 48 and May 53⅜. Hogs turned downward. Provisions were dull. December barley 59¼a, January pork 15.00, October lard 9.50, January lard 8.90, March lard 9.15a, May lard 9.37a, October ribs 5.50a, January ribs 7.56, May ribs 7.95a.

BIG ORDER BY DURANT MOTORS

DETROIT, Michigan — The Continental Motors Corporation has received an order from Durant Motors, Inc., totaling approximately $21,000,000.

CUBA ASKS DEFEAT OF DUTY ON SUGAR

Association for Closer Business Relations With the Southern Republics Will Attempt to Relieve Crisis in the Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A campaign for closer business relations beween the United States and South and Central America with vigorous demand for fairer treatment of the Cuban sugar industry by Congress was launched yesterday by the Pan-American Advertising Association, recognized as the representative organization for South and Central America by the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World.

"Cuba is dependent in this crisis in our affairs on the generosity of the United States, as well as its sense of justice," said Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Minister of Cuba to the United States. "Small nations need great nations as friends, and great nations should likewise feel the need of friendship from their smaller neighbors. In the past you have been generous and have proved that your ambitions do not exclude such friendship. You must also bear in mind that anything that affects us affects you also, for your interests in Cuba are great. This crisis is due to our generosity and our belief in yours, in growing this great crop of sugar for your use without any guarantee of fair treatment."

He called attention to the presence at the meeting of Sebastian Gelebert, Finance Minister of Cuba, who is now in this country to obtain a loan, and gave assurance that Cuba was practicing the utmost economy in its expenses until it could be sure of the outcome.

Horatio S. Rubens, chairman of the board of the Cuba Railway Company, and chairman of the newly organized American Committee on Cuban Emergency urged that the members of the association bring presure on the members of Congress to eliminate from the Fordney tariff bill the tax on Cuban sugar, stating that while the best sugar interests, in whose behalf the tax was levied, had a total investment of $175,000,000, American investment in Cuban sugar amounted to more than $1,000,000,000, producing 67 per cent of the last crop.

He also said that the result of this measure would be to force the dumping of the new crop on the market as soon as ready, thus defeating the purpose of the bill to give the domestic sugar interests an opportunity to sell their crop at a higher rate.

"Every Spanish-American country is watching for the present attitude of the United States toward Cuba," he concluded, "and if the United States thus wrecks Cuban industry and political results ensue, every one will believe that the action was intentional for the purpose of obtaining political control."

TREASURY SAVINGS CERTIFICATE ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The portrait of Theodore Roosevelt will appear for the first time on a government security, when the $25 denomination of the new Treasury savings certificates are placed on sale toward the end of December, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, announced yesterday.

By stamping the denomination which will be most available to the general public with the features of the former President, the Treasury Department hopes to popularize its unified government savings plan, which is now being developed with the aid of the Postmaster-General. The new plan will combine to the best possible advantage the facilities of the Treasury and the postal savings system, and is designed to promote popular savings and investment in government securities. Details of the sale of the certificates will be announced soon by Mr. Mellon.

AMERICA'S COMMERCE SHOWS GREAT DROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Additional figures bearing on the foreign commerce of the United States, made public yesterday by the Department of Commerce, tend to emphasize more than ever the enormous decrease in exports and imports.

Imports during the nine months ended September 30, from the six grand divisions of the world, totaled $1,872,753,083, as compared with $4,358,019,234 for the corresponding period in 1920.

The exports for the nine months of 1921 totaled $3,552,332,090, as compared with $6,079,989,852 for the 1920 period. Germany is the only country which bought more goods from the United States than last year, the buying power of the rest of the world being greatly diminished. Exports to Germany for the nine months' period were $300,476,343, compared with $185,488,023 in 1920. Imports from Germany, however, fell from $9,644,897 in 1920 to $6,817,305 this year.

Imports from Europe were valued at $555,277,155 for the first nine months in 1921 as compared with $990,578,080 last year. Other grand divisions were: North America, $593,219,987, as against $1,371,450,285; South America, $224,047,977, as against $637,608,910; Asia, $406,655,669, as against $1,063,746,415; Oceania, $67,156,660, as against $151,522,506; Africa, $26,395,735, as against $143,113,038.

Exports to these grand divisions were: Europe, $1,860,613,245, as against $3,297,238,458; North America, $918,733,063, as against $1,418,497,615; South America, $228,485,942, as against $431,552,496; Asia, $354,510,477, as against $629,215,155; Oceania, $130,178,535, as against $186,943,281; Africa, $59,810,829, as against $116,542,847.

BUREAU EFFICIENCY PLAN APPROVED

Steps Taken to Make Effective Presidential Order Requiring Classification in Government Departments Systematically

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Plans are already under way for carrying out President Harding's recent order to the Bureau of Efficiency directing it to draw up a new system of classification for federal employees in the District of Columbia, based on efficiency and character or work performed.

Herbert D. Brown, chief of the bureau, announced yesterday that the groundwork for the establishment of the proposed efficiency rating system has already been laid. Several months ago the work was begun of obtaining "job specifications" of all federal employees in Washington. The work of every employee was appraised and placed in a certain grade, so that there should be uniform rating of similar classes of work throughout the departments. There now remains the task of bringing these specifications up to date in each department, where the work of the department has been changed in some respects since they were prepared, and of arranging the employees thus assigned in order of merit within the grades.

The benefits of the plan, it was pointed out by Mr. Brown, are twofold: all the departments will have a uniform basis for adjusting salaries under existing appropriations, and efficiency will be rewarded by promotions within the grades. The efficiency merit system, when once put into operation, is expected to smooth out many inequalities which government employees have felt to be unfair. It will also simplify greatly the work of congressional appropriation committees in fixing salaries of a definite scale for different kinds of work.

Mr. Brown stated yesterday that he had received assurances that the new system would receive the hearty indorsement of federal employees. The Bureau of Efficiency, in whose hands all action with reference to efficiency ratings was placed by the President's order, will consider, as far as possible, the desires and criticisms of the employees, and will see that their rights are safeguarded under the new system, according to Mr. Brown. It has been complained in some quarters that the executive order does not contain a provision giving the employees the right to inspect their own rating or to appeal from the rating of the supervisory officers.

"The Bureau of Efficiency has never had anything to do with any efficiency rating where the employee was not given both of these privileges," said Mr. Brown. "Although the executive order gives the bureau the power to prescribe the system of efficiency rating, nevertheless it will not attempt to do so except in cooperation with the departments. But the employees may be assured we shall do everything in our power to persuade the departments to give the employees these privileges, as it always has done in the past."

TAMMANY MAJORITY DEBARS SOCIALISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—By a solid party vote the Tammany majority of the Board of Aldermen have defeated efforts of the Socialists to seat Algernon Lee and Edward F. Cassidy. Despite opposition by the Republicans and the Socialists, Alderman Abraham Beckerman's minority report from the Committee on Elections declaring that the recount had declared both Mr. Lee and Mr. Cassidy were counted out of the election two years ago in favor of Tammany men, was rejected. The board then adjourned until November 15, after the municipal election.

ALBERTA'S EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—That there is a steady demand for a better type of school and for some policy whereby students in rural schools will be afforded an opportunity for secondary education, is shown by the report of the department of education of Alberta for 1920, which has recently come from the printers. In his foreword, George P. Smith, then Minister of Education, pointed out that "diversity of occupation and of living conditions demands great flexibility in our school organization." Accordingly in Alberta an endeavor has been made to fit the system to the need.

CIVIC FEDERATION MEETING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Problems of industry and immigration will be discussed respectively by Mrs. Ralph M. Easley, secretary of the executive council of the National Civic Federation, and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, director of the division of immigration and Americanization of the Massachusetts Department of Education, at the eleventh annual meeting of the Massachusetts section, woman's department, of the National Civic Federation on November 10 at the Copley Plaza Hotel.

RELIGIOUS GROUPS FIGHT CALDER BILL

Methodist Preachers' Meeting and Presbyterian Synod of New York Join in Attack on Liquor Element's Proposals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Resolutions protesting against the 2.75 per cent beer bill introduced in Congress by William M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York, have been adopted by the Presbyterian Synod of the State of New York, representing nearly 500,000 members, and the Methodist preachers' meeting in this city and vicinity.

The preachers' meetings calls the bill "a vicious nullification proposal, which is in defiance of the spirit of the Eighteenth Amendment and, if adopted, would make enforcement of national prohibition practically impossible."

They also protest against the Stanley amendment, as "something designed to protect crime under the fraudulent pretense of preserving the personal rights of individual citizens" and declare, "We demand the speedy passage of the supplemental enforcement legislation already adopted by the House of Representatives, in order that prohibition may have a fair chance under reasonable enforcement without which any attempt to repeal it is dishonest and subversive of representative government."

Of the Stanley amendment, Orville S. Poland, attorney for the Anti-Saloon League, says:

"This amendment has been introduced to make it seem that the National Prohibition Act in some way violates the letter or spirit of the Fourth Amendment, guaranteeing a citizen security from unreasonable search. An attempt has been made to persuade the American people that prohibition abrogates the Fourth Amendment. Nothing could be further from the truth. The prohibition law, instead of subtracting from or abrogating the protection of the Fourth Amendment, in reality adds to and reenforces it. The National Prohibition Act already provides that no place of residence, and a place of residence is carefully defined, may be entered or searched without a warrant and this warrant is issued only when the court is satisfied of reasonable grounds to believe that the law has been or is being violated within some dwelling.

"The blind spite which is the animus underlying the Stanley amendment is evidenced by the fact that its far-reaching provisions would probably make it unlawful for customs officers to examine the baggage of persons arriving from foreign lands unless the customs officer had a search warrant describing the baggage which he desired to examine. Nothing stands in the way of a wet fanatic when he once determines upon a course which he believes will discredit prohibition."

WORK FOR PUBLIC FORESTS IS URGED

Importance of Timber Reserves Owned by People Stressed at Yale Citizenship School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — "As American citizens and voters we should work for increased publicly owned forests by the nation, by states and by local communities, reasonable public regulation of forest lands, and more liberal support for the forestry movement," said Prof. James W. Toumey of Yale University, in his talk before the School of Citizenship of the Connecticut League of Women Voters yesterday.

Professor Toumey's subject was "Forestry in the United States with Special Reference to Connecticut." He cited the comparative progress of industry in China, Japan, Greece, England and the United States to show that a large supply of available wood is essential to continued progress. As to America, he said, "Out of our original 822,000,000 acres of forest, we have left only 137,000,000 million acres and these for the most part are in the inaccessible parts of the country. We are now using up our forest capital more than four times as fast as we are producing it. It would be possible, however, by fire prevention, prevention of destructive lumbering, reforestation and improvement of existing regrowth, to produce four times as much wood as is now grown."

Professor Toumey explained the number of abandoned farms in Connecticut and other New England states by saying that the destruction of forest growth, which once assured a profitable winter industry for farmers, is partly responsible for the decline in agriculture here. "This abandonment is due to economic pressure forced through the exhaustion and often almost the complete destruction of the productive capacity of the forest land, thus impelling the cleared land to support a permanent population which in many cases has been economically impossible.

"Although the State now boasts of 48 per cent of her total area as forest, its growing capacity is so low and the quality and kinds of timber so inferior, we are forced to send out of the State for 83 per cent of all the saw timber we consume and upon which we yearly pay three to four million dollars in freight alone.

"Measured by the size of their responsibilities, our legislatures do not seem equal to their task," said Prof. Allen Johnson in his lecture on "Our Legislators: Who They Are and What They Do." "Studies of state legislatures," he said, "show that on the average only 15 per cent of our representatives have had a college education, and, what is worse, not 50 per cent have enjoyed a full common school education. Only 25 per cent of the members of any given Legislature have had previous legislative experience; and in the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1921 only 19 per cent had sat in any previous Legislature. Farmers constitute one-third of our state Legislature; lawyers one-fourth, and businessmen a fifth. Less than half, in short, have by virtue of their occupations, been in contact with the conditions which must be their chief concern in law-making."

Professor Johnson advocated the short ballot for the election of executive officers, and a decrease in the size of the legislative body.

WAGE REDUCTION PROPOSED

LYNN, Massachusetts — Proposals for an immediate 20 per cent reduction in the wages of the 13,000 shoe workers in factories affiliated with the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association were submitted to the workers' unions yesterday for approval.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

It was a sort of a sea song that he sang, for, as Seal remarked afterward, "It kind of went up and down and in and out like the waves."

One Way of Feeding Birds

There are all sorts of ways of feeding birds in winter, and although birds will say "thank you" for almost anything you give them, and not think too much about where it is placed, still, they do like some kinds of food better than others, and they have a special liking for some kinds of dining rooms or breakfast parlors.

For instance, supposing there is deep snow on the ground, and you have no window shelf, what is the best way of feeding the birds? Well, choose a place in the open, some distance away from the house, but near enough for you to see all that goes on. Flatten a place well down, so that the food will not sink in the snow, and then get some little bushes and plant them firmly at the side where the wind blows oftenest. In this way you will make a nice sheltered little nook.

The birds will soon find it out, and learn to love it. And almost every time you look out of the window you will see them hopping around in the snow, picking up the food or perching on the bushes, and, anyhow, having the best of good times. Try it this winter!

Seeing and Making

In the hot, dusty Whitechapel Road was wonderland for hundreds of East End boys and girls—a wonderland of toys, set out in the Museum in most alluring array. Huldah used to gather some of the children round her and point out the dolls from far-off lands, yes, even from Palestine that Uncle Ephraim talked about so learnedly. Huldah and her eager circle used to go nearly every dinner-time, as long as the exhibition was open; they had never found anywhere so much pleasure, and there was nothing to pay. Iron dolls, made by black folk on the Congo, marionettes from Naples, a fur-trimmed Eskimo from the cold North; toys of wood, paper, wax—what more could anyone desire? Ah yes, one thing Huldah wanted—to make a doll of her very own, her own invention made in her own way by her own hands, even as those dark hands by the African river had twisted the little bit of waste metal. No shop doll could be half so precious as a doll of your own making, thought Huldah.

Country children can have bits of wood for the gathering; they can make lovely dolls from a poppy-head. But poppies and trees do not bring their gifts to the Whitechapel Road. How was Huldah to begin? She thought about it for a long time; at last it was Elijah's stall in the market that gave her the joy she wanted. Elijah sold all kinds of household conveniences, from tacks to furniture polish. From a string overhead dangled a row of wooden spoons, dancing in the flare of the naphtha lamps like a line of marionettes. With their oval faces, what dolls they would make! Huldah went home hugging a wooden spoon; before she went to bed she had penciled the features on her spoon-doll. It had no arms, no hair, no legs, no feet, just the face and the stiff body of a wooden handle.

"The prettiest doll in the world," echoed Miriam and Rebecca, Huldah's cousins, when it was robed in a bright blue dress that once was ribbon on Miriam's hat. Next day from Elijah's stall Rebecca bought a clothes-peg and trimmed it in a gown of pink muslin.

Hidden Fruits

In each of the following sentences is the name of a fruit. The letters spelling the words are in their exact order. Can you find them?

1. He saw the sap plenteously flowing from the great sugar maple.
2. The walk through the long grape arbor was delightful.
3. To succeed one must grasp each opportunity for improvement.
4. He saw in his afternoon nap, luminous shafts of light, irradiating the sky.
5. The janitor swept the long aisle Monday morning.
6. The little boy said to his mother "I want you to love me much and love me long.
7. When the boy called, the squirrel came and ate nuts from his hand.
8. He said, "If I give you a dollar, what will you buy with it?"
9. Charles said, "Give us, Bob, an anagram.
10. According to the almanac, her rye muffins should be due about this time.

The answers will be given next Thursday.

Answers to last week's puzzle, "Hidden Countries."

1. Cuba.
2. Hayti.
3. Wales.
4. Poland.
5. Armenia.
6. Denmark.
7. Finland.
8. Italy.
9. Greece.
10. Turkey.

Squirrels Run Along

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Squirrels always run along
The fences and the trees.
Their fluffy tails a-following
And waving in the breeze.
Fences are peculiar things
To travel on, but oh,
It must be fun to go upon
A dustless road, you know!

The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

In Which Brayer Sings a Song and Giraffe Writes With the Chalk

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Now, as Seal and his companions journeyed westward, the tents which they sought lay gayly bannered and flagged on the edge of a hamlet that nestled close under the hill. As evening came, the people of the town went home to their suppers and those of the billowing tents—having had theirs—gradually fell away into slumber. By twos, threes and fours they dropped off to sleep until, finally, there remained but one wakeful watcher. And that one was—Diggeldy Dan.

And after a little time had passed the twinkling-eyed clown in the polka-dot suit darted from one of the little tents that stood in the midst of all the bigger tents. Then, having made sure that no one observed him, he danced his way in and out among whole scores of dozing ones—past the fronts of their faces and the ends of their noses—and so on to the menagerie tent.

But before going inside he first looked in his hat. It was the same funny hat of the sugar-loaf shape and the tall, pointed top, while high in its crown was fastened the Petal Watch. For, though not always told of, it was by the unfolding petals of this wonderful watch that the clown reckoned the coming of half-past twilight.

"Um—Um—A little ahead of time I guess," he said half aloud. "I'll just wait here in the lee of the wall." And with that he sat down on the top of a stake.

Perched there, with his hands clasped round one knee, the merry fellow half closed his eyes and, for no particular reason at all, began to count the stakes that stretched off to the right of him. He had just reached number 12 when he felt a soft tap against the side of his leg; and then, almost instantly something big, warm and round encircled one of his ankles!

"Hey! Hey! Let go of me!" cried the clown, and in so loud a voice that had the petals not unfolded at that very moment all with the circus would no doubt have wakened.

"Hey! stop that—sto—" and then the clown saw what it was that had hold of him. Of course (as you've guessed) it was none other than Elephant who, having sent his exploring trunk out under the wall, had discovered one of the feet of Diggeldy Dan.

"Let you go, eh?" came his rumbling voice, "Well I guess not; at least not until you've unfastened my chain."

"Very well," sputtered the squirming one as amid great shouts of laughter his captor slid him over the ground and into the tent, "I promise, I promise—you shall be the first to go free today!" And then, scrambling to his feet and turning a flip-flap, the clown loosed the hook that held the big fellow's foot.

"Only," said he, as he tossed the chain to one side, "Only in return I demand that you now carry me around the whole of the circle while I release all the rest from their cages and corrals."

"Hear! Hear!" chimed the dozens of listening ones.

"Agreed!" cried the good-natured Elephant, and, lifting Dan to his back with a toss of his trunk, the two started around the great circle. Nimbly they worked at bolts, locks and catches—Dan with his ten fingers and the other with one—until every animal had been given his freedom.

"That was quick work, sure enough!" exclaimed Lion, as the entire merry crew filed into the space between the blue poles.

"Elephant's one finger just about beats all of mine when it comes to helping Dan," said Monkey, admiringly.

"Well, I'd hardly say that," protested Elephant with becoming modesty. "Still it does very well."

"'Jever see him pick up a penny?" asked Hyena.

"A penny!" cried Monkey.

"Yes, indeed; a penny right off the slickest part of the ground even. Go on and do it, Elephant."

"I'll furnish the coin," volunteered Diggeldy Dan, as he dug into the depths of a mysterious pocket. "Here's one," he said, and tossed a copper on the ground before Elephant.

"And there it is right back again," the big-eared one replied as, with a dip of his trunk, he laid hold of the penny and as quickly replaced it in Dan's outstretched hand.

"Well, I never!" exclaimed Monkey. "And just with that little funny pink tip at the end of your trunk, too! Why I suppose you could even—"

But what it was that Monkey intended to say was never made known, for he was at that moment silenced by a sharp word from Lion.

"Hush, on the instant!" came the command. And with one paw raised, the shaggy-maned leader bent his head toward the east, while all the others did likewise.

Then, from somewhere in the distance, came a voice—a voice calling:

"Yoo-hoo! Yoo-hoo!"

"That's queer," whispered Dan. "Whoever can be about at this hour? Sounds a bit like—"

"Yoo-hoo! Yoo-hoo!" again came the voice, this time much nearer.

"—a bit like," continued Dan. Then he suddenly straightened. "A bit like! Why it is! It's Seal's voice just as sure as I have two ears!"

"Of course it is!" cried Camel. And with that they all rushed pell-mell toward the end of the tent. But even before they had reached it the canvas wall parted and there, outlined against the soft gray of the twilight, stood those who had traveled out of the east.

"Home again!" cried Seal waving his free flippety-flipper in greeting.

"Home again!" welcomed the others.

"And mighty glad we are to see you, Seal; and you, Pretty Lady; and you, White-White Horse," added Lion in heartiest tones.

"Yes, and please be glad to see Brayer, too," said Seal, introducing Guest Long Ears. "We found him in the woods and invited him to come home with us."

"Why then, in that case, I'd say that there is a specially warm welcome for him," returned Lion, as he went forward to greet the donkey. "Here, Zebra, suppose you take Brayer in charge."

"With all my heart!" the striped-one cried, as he trotted over and rubbed noses with the newcomer.

"Me, too!" puf in Monkey. "Right this way, to the center of the great circle."

And so—all talking at once—the entire company moved to the space between the blue poles. Brayer was conducted to a place of honor and persuaded to take a seat on one of the many gayly-painted tubs. But it was plain to be seen that he was somewhat bewildered, to say nothing of being at no end of a loss as to how to take Monkey. For that brown-eyed, self-appointed, hop-skipping guide poured nothing save chatter in his two vast funnel-like ears from the moment he volunteered to accompany him.

So as Brayer sat there on the tub he flopped first one ear toward Zebra and the other toward Monkey—but it was on Monkey that he kept his great, wondering eyes.

"Brayer, Brayer!" rose the voice of the long-tailed one, mounting above the clattering crew. "Brayer!" he repeated for the third time. "Why, what an odd name! Have you had it long?"

"Oh, yes," answered the donkey. "In fact I'm the ninety-ninth junior. You see we are all singers."

"Hey! Hey! Oh, Lion, Lion! Mr. Brayer, here, sings!" cried Monkey.

"Why, then, no doubt he will favor us with a song," proposed Lion. "At least I trust he will."

"Yes, yes!" called all the animals.

"I'll be happy to," said the donkey. So, folding his hoofs over his round, white stomach, leaning against the pole just behind him, and drawing his lips back from his square, yellow teeth, as if in a great grin, Brayer opened his cavernous mouth and began.

It was a sort of a sea song that he sang, for, as Seal remarked afterward, "it kind of went up and down and in and out like the waves." As Brayer sang he allowed his ears to droop forward like lilies asleep, while his eyes half closed in languid satisfaction as is so often the way with musicians.

Now when he had finished you may be sure there was much applause mingled with cries of "Another! Another!" And then Lion sang a song, Elephant got out his ponderous bass viol, Seal his cymbals— and so there was no end of fun.

"Oh, dear me, I do wish I could stay and travel with you for just days and days," cried Brayer. "I always have wanted to go with a circus, but I never dreamed it was this much fun."

"Well, why not, then?" asked Monkey. "Brayer can, can't he, Lion?"

"Why, now, that would be fine and we would indeed love to have him," answered Lion, "but I can't just see how it could be arranged. There would be the daytime when we'd not be able to hide him—and of course it would not do for him to be seen."

"Y—es, that's true enough," admitted Monkey. "But it does seem as though—what is it Giraffe?" he suddenly cried out, "Oh, I can just see by your eyes that you know a way!"

"The chalk, Dan! The chalk for Giraffe," directed Lion. And a minute later the long-necked one was scrawling across the side of Hippo's great cage. And the words he wrote were:

"Black paint—Stripes—like Zebra."
Signed, Giraffe.

For a moment there was silence while all of those animals gazed with puzzled faces at what they saw written before them.

It was Leopard who first caught the point.

"Why of course!" he cried. "The very thing! Paint Brayer to look like our very own Zebra."

"Of course! Of course!" chimed all the rest.

"Only," objected Lion, rubbing his huge head with one massive paw, "how are we going to explain the presence of one whole extra Zebra? Somebody would be bound to notice that."

"Would indeed! Would indeed!" chorused the animals.

But Giraffe was already writing again.

"Send Zebra away," he wrote.

"Away!" echoed Lion, Dan, Monkey and Tiger all in one voice.

"Away!" exclaimed the others in questioning tones.

"Why, of course," laughed the Pretty Lady with the Blue-Blue Eyes, "Away with me for an adventure, while Brayer, disguised, stays behind in his place."

And as Giraffe nodded a vigorous "Yes, yes!" the full meaning of this wonderful plan suddenly dawned on the rest. What a shout rent the air, followed by "Hurrah!" on "Hurrah!" that ceased only when Lion had shouted time after time for attention.

These Girls Amazed Me

THE oldest was twelve, yet her knowledge of the many things we talked of astonished me. Her sisters were equally appealing.

"Mrs. S.—," said I, "I doubt if many girls twice the age of your daughters could talk so understandingly upon so many subjects. How do you do it?"

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THE HOME FORUM

The Emperor and the Nightingale

In one of his fairy tales which have become classics, Hans Christian Andersen tells the story of the discovery of the nightingale by the Emperor of China, and the effect of the bird's singing upon the imperial court and the people of China. Andersen writes:

"What's that?" exclaimed the Emperor. "I don't know the Nightingale at all! Is there such a bird in my empire, and even in my garden? I've never heard of it. To think that I should have to learn such a thing for the first time from books!"

And hereupon he called his cavalier. This cavalier was so grand that if any one lower in rank than himself dared to speak to him, or to ask him any question, he answered nothing but "P!"—and that meant nothing.

"There is said to be a wonderful bird here called a Nightingale," said the Emperor. "They say it is the best thing in all my great empire. Why have I never heard anything about it?"

"I have never heard him named," replied the cavalier. "He has never been introduced at Court."

"I command that he shall appear this evening and sing before me," said the Emperor. "All the world knows what I possess, and I do not know it myself!"

"I have never heard him mentioned," said the cavalier. "I will seek for him. I will find him."

But where was he to be found? The cavalier ran up and down all the staircases, through halls and passages, but no one among all those whom he met had heard talk of the Nightingale. And the cavalier ran back to the Emperor, and said that it must be a fable invented by the writers of books.

"Your Imperial Majesty cannot believe how much is written that is fiction, besides something that they call the black art."

"But the book in which I read this," said the Emperor, "was sent to me by the high and mighty Emperor of Japan, and therefore it cannot be a falsehood. I will hear the Nightingale! It must be here this evening! It has my imperial favour; and if it does not come, all the Court shall be trampled upon after the Court has supped!" . . .

Then there was a great inquiry after the wonderful Nightingale which all the world knew excepting the people at Court.

At last they met with a poor little girl in the kitchen, who said,

"The Nightingale? I know it well; yes, it can sing gloriously. . . .

"Little kitchen girl," said the cavalier, "I will get you a place in the kitchen, with permission to see the Emperor dine, if you will but lead us to the Nightingale, for it is announced for this evening."

So they all went out into the wood where the Nightingale was accustomed to sing; half the Court went forth. When they were in the midst of their journey a cow began to low.

"Oh!" cried the Court pages, "now we have it! That shows a wonderful power in so small a creature! I have certainly heard it before."

"No, those are cows lowing," said the little kitchen girl. "We are a long way from the place yet."

Now the frogs began to croak in the marsh.

"Glorious!" said the Chinese Court preacher. "Now I hear it—it sounds just like little church bells."

"No, those are frogs," said the little kitchenmaid. "But now I think we shall soon hear it."

And then the Nightingale began to sing.

"That is it!" exclaimed the little girl. "Listen, listen! and yonder it sits."

And she pointed to a little grey bird up in the boughs.

"Is it possible?" cried the cavalier. "I should never have thought it looked like that! How simple it looks! It must certainly have lost its colour at seeing such grand people around."

"Little Nightingale!" called the little kitchenmaid, quite loudly, "our gracious Emperor wishes you to sing before him."

"With the greatest pleasure!" replied the Nightingale, and began to sing most delightfully.

"It sounds just like glass bells!" said the cavalier. "And look at its little throat, how it's working! It's wonderful that we should never have heard it before. That bird will be a great success at Court." . . .

It was now to remain at Court, to have its own cage, with liberty to go out twice every day and once at night. Twelve servants were appointed when the Nightingale went out, each of whom had a silken string fastened to the bird's legs, which they held very tight. There was really no pleasure in an excursion of that kind.

The whole city spoke of the wonderful bird, and whenever two people met, one said nothing but "Nightin," and the other said "gale;" and then they both sighed, and understood one another. Eleven pedlars' children were named after the bird, but not one of them could sing a note. . . .

A Japanese print of a lady and morning-glories, by Keisai Eisen (1790-1848)

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For the Moors!

But blithely we rose as the dawn-heaven
Was melting to amber and blue,
And swift were the wings to our feet given,
As we traversed the meadows of dew.

For the moors! For the moors, where the short grass
Like velvet beneath us should lie!
For the moors! For the moors, where each high pass
Rose sunny against the clear sky!

—Emily Brontë.

The Morning-Glory in Japan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The asiagao, or morning-glory, has been a favorite flower in Japan for many a long century, as may be seen from the poem composed by Chiyo of Kaga, who refers to the flower twining its tendrils about the well frame where she goes to draw water, and her hesitancy in interfering with it, which shows how much the blossom was prized in the Tokuguwa era. In their universal love of flowers, seeking to give each fair form a place in their gardens, the Japanese could not leave out the asiagao. Probably it first came to Japan from China during the Nara period in the eighth century.

At first but two varieties were known: the blue and the white. Under careful cultivation other colors, such as light blue and pink were produced, and finally emerald, indigo and light brown. In later days, so much had this flower come to be fancied, that regular exhibitions of it were given, each plant being classified and judged on its merits, much in the same manner as exhibitions of goldfish and nightingales were given. In the year 1854 the craze for morning-glories became a mania. Every change or difference in leaf and blossom was carefully studied and appraised with due solemnity, preference being given to the queer and fantastic in leaf and flower. There were no photographers in those days, but artists vied with one another in painting the more beautiful blossoms and vines.

At Iriya near Shitaya in Tokyo were two famous gardens for the cultivation of the asiagao, known as Naitaya and Marushin, both of which devoted much attention to the production of unique varieties. From the year 1877 Marushin and other gardeners began to give exhibitions of the asiagao, and then Iriya became the most noted center in the empire for seeing the morning-glory. Now the people go to Uyeno for cherry blossoms, to Kameido for plum blossoms, and to Iriya for the asiagao. There are at present some nine gardens where the flower can be seen. Some are free, but most of them charge a small admission. The flowers can be bought in pots, and in any form one desires, those in the form of dolls being the most interesting. The exhibitions usually go on from July to the end of August.

When Tokyo folk go out viewing the morning-glory they are wont to make a day of it. Early in the morning they reach Uyeno where they enjoy views of the Shinobazu lotus pond and then go to Iriya, taking breakfast at the famous Sasanouki restaurant, noted for its tofu. Returning they visit Negishi and come home with flowers in their hair and in pots. The vogue is not so much practised as it used to be, however, as civilisation grows more sophisticated; some of the extensive grounds are being turned to other purposes. But the cultivation of the flower is in no way declining.

Japanese literature is full of references to the asiagao and there are numerous poems devoted to it as a theme, but it would be little use to mutilate them by attempting translation into English or any other language. One reads:

"In the dim light of the moon the lover of the morning-glory stands counting the buds that will open at dawn."

At the Cosmopolitan

[J. L. Motley to His Wife]

London, May 25th, 1858.

I wrote to you last Sunday, and according to my promise I am now going to send you a few lines to tell you what I have been about, although it is nothing very wonderful. The place is so large as to be an intolerable nuisance to any one who puts the least value on time, money, or shoe leather. You live in half a dozen towns at once, and pass ever so many hours daily in going from one of them to another. Last Sunday, after writing to you, I went and dined with the Sturgis's, and found them as cordial and agreeable as ever. . . . Late in the evening I went with Arthur Russell to the Cosmopolitan. This is not a club house, but only a club which meets late in the evenings twice a week, Sundays and Wednesdays, in a large room which is the studio of the painter Phillips, in Charles Street, leading from Berkeley Square. The object seems to be to collect noted people. . . . This evening I found Mackintosh there, and among older men was Higgins, a gigantic individual who writes in the Times under the name of "Jacob Omnium," Layard the Ninevite, Stirling, the author of the "Cloister Life of Charles V.," Monckton Milnes, besides various other personages connected with literature and politics. I was introduced to a good many of them, and they all said civil things to me, nothing worth repeating to you, or in fact which I remember. It is not considered good taste here, as you know, to throw a man's writings very hard in his face. The formula is, "We know you very well in England," "Your name is very familiar to us," "Your fame has preceded you," or words to that effect. It is however a convenience to observe that one's name is more or less known, whether they have read a word of you or not, because, as Tristram Shandy observes, a man is always puzzled if asked to say who he is. I liked Stirling, with whom I had a long talk.

. . . Of the Cosmopolitan Club, Thackeray said, "Everybody is or is supposed to be a celebrity; nobody ever says anything worth hearing; and every one goes there with his white choker at midnight, to appear as if he had just been dining with the aristocracy. I have no doubt," he added, "that half of us put on the white cravat after a solitary dinner at home or at our club, and so go down among the Cosmopolitans."—"The Correspondence of John Lothrop Motley," edited by George William Curtis.

Achievement

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE tendency of the human mind has always been toward envy rather than achievement in any line of endeavor. We are prone to regard achievement as a lucky accident, rather than accept the definition that to achieve is "to carry on to a successful completion" or "to gain by exertion." Ignoring the part that steady effort plays in achievement, we look upon successful accomplishment as something that happens to a lucky few, but never to us. At its zenith, envy essays to prove that only failure is honorable, that all success has its foundation in dishonesty of motive or accomplishment. It points with pride to failure as laudable and a conclusive proof of honesty, whereas the difference between one who achieves much and one who accomplishes little is often one of faith. In other words, one can because he does, the other cannot because he does not. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 199 of Science and Health: "The devotion of thought to an honest achievement makes the achievement possible. Exceptions only confirm this rule, proving that failure is occasioned by a too feeble faith."

If Peter, when told by the Master to go and find the tribute money in the fish's mouth, had reasoned within himself that such a thing could not be because it was beyond his individual accomplishment, the tax money would not have been found by him. Had Peter been worldly wise, he might have thought also that his financial inexperience unfitted him for this special mission, and have suggested that Judas, as treasurer of the little band, might meet with better success. Peter, however, knew the power of the Christ, and that "If thou canst believe, all things are possible to him that believeth." Peter did not rely upon nor dread human limitation. He trusted wholly in the limitless power of divine Mind, as proved by the Way-shower.

Students of Christian Science soon learn that "Ceasing to give we cease to have," and nothing whatever is to be gained by hoarding material possessions. Need is met by supply, and we really possess nothing we do not use. This is equally true of strength and understanding. "As thy days, so shall thy strength be," but to achieve strength for all things we must use the gift of God. Our supply is in just ratio to our right use of the good given us. If our day is a day of unfruitfulness in good, divine Principle, Love will not strengthen us in this error.

What we term the remarkable achievements of genius may often be the result of prompt obedience to the still, small voice that ever urges forward, and calm imperviousness to the clamoring suggestions of limitation put forth by material sense. True genius heeds not the hampering false laws of age or environment, but says with Elihu, "But there is a spirit in man: and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding. Great men are not always wise: neither do the aged understand judgment." When wisdom is sought in age or in greatness as the world recognizes it, the experience of the search brings eventual understanding of Paul's conclusion in First Corinthians: "For the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God. For it is written, He taketh the wise in their own craftiness. And again, The Lord knoweth the thoughts of the wise, that they are vain. Therefore let no man glory in men."

True wisdom is to understand God's way and to walk in it. The least, as the world goes, may do this more acceptably than the greatest. If the wisdom of age and experience whispers to us to "go slow" as a matter of diplomacy, to turn aside from the straightest way for a few steps as a concession to popular opinion or for the sake of companionship, our progress is handicapped. If the passing of time brings with it an ever-increasing knowledge and understanding of God, then time achieves growth in grace. If it brings only a slow incrustation of personal habits, customs, and opinions that have no virtue in themselves, it is not surprising or a sign that we have fallen on evil times that merely an accumulation of years and limitations is not honored.

The spirit of true achievement recognizes no limitations. The fact was recently noted that most criminals give in excuse for their state of being such statements as "I had no mother," "We were very poor," "I had no education." A writer brought out the fact that these seeming limitations could with equal truth be applied to some of the world's most notable characters, men whose lives have been a blessing to their fellow men. So it is readily seen that an obstacle may be regarded as something to hide behind permanently or as something to climb over and leave behind—this, also, is "in the eye of the beholder."

Christian Scientists realize that true achievement is to follow unfalteringly in the footsteps of the Way-shower. On page 233 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "Every day makes its demands upon us for higher proofs rather than professions of Christian power. These proofs consist solely in the destruction of sin, sickness, and death by the power of Spirit, as Jesus destroyed them. This is an element of progress, and progress is the law of God, whose law demands of us only what we can certainly fulfil."

A man may well pause before any great undertaking if he is looking to the human mind for guidance. But when he understands that Principle alone governs, he knows that under God's government all things are possible. True wisdom is to understand the direction of divine Mind and to be obedient to that direction, and this course is true achievement. To fear failure is to believe that we can of ourselves do something, for God never fails. If our motives are in line with Principle, and these righteous aims are upheld by steadfast effort to serve God in all ways, to "hew down the graven images" of other gods in thought, it follows that we inherit the promise, "Ye shall rejoice in all that ye put your hand unto."

Along the Road in Connemara

On the day following my arrival it was settled that I should make a journey over Iorras Mór—the tract of land lying between the bays of Ardbear and Bertraghboy, and stretching out to Ireland's westernmost point—Ceann Léime, which is anglicised, and very corruptly anglicised into Slyne Head. The name is not lucky; for Loop Head at the Shannon mouth is again a corruption which disguises the original "Leap Head," a literal rendering of Ceann Léime. Iorras or Urris, I may add, is a common word for a narrow headland or promontory, and naturally enough enters into many names on the ragged Connaught coast.

I set out across the bridge over the roaring Coradh, and across another bridge at Ballinaboy where the outlet of two small lakes falls into Ardbear Bay by a short channel very handy for sea-trout. The main road to Roundhouse held on due east, but I turned south-west, and soon saw Marconi's masts rising out of the bog to my left, and on my right the blue water of Mannin Bay. The roads here were populous, not like the solitudes of Joyce Country, and I met what is a rare sight in Ireland outside of Connemara—a woman riding pillion behind a man. Her white frilled cap, brown shawl, and crimson petticoat, relieved against the man's dull white bawneen and the pony's dark brown coat, made a rich mass of color, after which I stared for long enough as they moved from me.

A little farther I came on another group — red-kirtled, white-capped women, carrying baskets, three or four in the company. One of them hailed me with a funny foreign clipping of the English:

"Goot tay, sir."

I answered in Irish, "Lá bréagh, go deimhin'" (A fine day indeed). "Och, lá bréagh," she retorted—and you should have heard the contempt she threw into it, as one who should say, Do you think you need be speaking common Irish to educated ladies? And when I came to think of it, she was right enough. It is something of an impertinence to be using the common courtesies of life as a means for demonstrating in favor of a special propaganda; and especially in places where knowledge of English is an accomplishment, it is rather unmannerly not to give people the chance to air it.

My reflections (which on the whole decided me to continue importunately thrusting my bad Irish into all ears in Connemara) were continued sitting; for I came to the first patch of clean white sand that I had met in the west. The sun was clearing himself of cloud, and color was on everything. The beach, white and clear, made only an interval among the usual tumble of rocks, covered with amber and brown and olive seaweed; a few scattered stones broke even the expanse of strand; . . . the place was alive with birds. . . . The air was full of their crying; curlew flitted past; seapies, so dainty on their red legs under their rich glossy black plumage, ran mincingly in and out of the lipping wavelets; gulls—white gulls, grey gulls, black-backed gulls—strutted and hovered; across the water the hills about Clifden were faint in the sunny haze, and ever and again exquisite little flaws of wind went skiffing down the lough. Altogether the day was out of the way pretty.

At the little village of Ballyconneely, where I found a strongly fortified barrack with flanking turrets to command the cross-roads, I turned west towards the hill which has the Slyne Head lighthouse on its outermost spur, and the re-edified Doon Castle on its summit. There was a lake reputed to hold good brown trout. . . . Nothing could be simpler or plainer than what I looked at—a little lake, a few low island patches of rock, beyond them a low line of rocky hill. And yet this scrap of landscape was far lovelier than all the romantic valleys and peaked mountains which I had seen the day before. . . . This day the lake, with its steely blue ripples, its little stony islands, where the heather's purple and fiery brown was packed close, windshorn, down against and into the background of grey rock, splashed orange and silver with the lichen—the gold of low-grown gorse on the hillside beyond, set among purples and browns and greys, the same as those on the island, yet differing by the distance in value, all this was full of color, bathed in atmosphere.—"A Holiday in Connemara," Stephen Gwynne.

Smoke

Pouring up from that office-building's
chimney against the blue,
Clots and gouts of dense white smoke
are sailing.
Up and out into sun that lights them
and wind that shreds them away,
Blinding white, dove-gray,
Acrobatic masses of smoke are swirling
and tumbling and trailing
And dancing over the roofs to the sky
of a vivid autumn day. . . .

—William Rose Benét.

American Wilderness Life in the Forties

". . . And so in these early times men sought the wilderness life because of its exemptions from the artificial restraints of civilization," writes H. M. Chittenden. "Like old Jim Bridger, they found the cañons of the cities (as he called the streets) too contracted for their robust freedom, and they longed for those grander avenues laid out by nature in the boundless region of the West.

"The fictitious barriers which society erects between man and man, the power of wealth, the exclusiveness of rank, were mostly absent. All were equal and shared the toil of the day and the rest of night with their fellows. Such conditions are always attractive. . . . Moreover, long absence from the frontiers, especially from the larger towns like St. Louis, threw one out of touch with the old life, and it was difficult, if not impossible to pick up the thread where it was left off. There was a sense of awkwardness on the part of the returned wanderer, a feeling that the old places he used to fill were occupied by some one else that made him the more ready to get back into the prairies and mountains where conventionalities never stood in his way.

"Then there was the love of adventure, so natural to the heart of everyone, that led men to the wilderness and kept them there. The excitement of the chase, the crossing of rivers and mountains, the meeting with savage tribes, all were new and interesting and drew many a youth into a kind of life which he never afterward abandoned. . . .

"Thus from one cause or another it resulted that men who embarked in this wild life formed a liking for it and were apt to return to it even if they abandoned it for a time. This feeling was not confined to any particular class, but prevailed equally among all. The record left by Josiah Gregg, who was always careful and conservative in his statements, is not an unusual one: 'It will hardly be a matter of surprise then when I add that this passion for prairie life will be very apt to lead me upon the plains again, to spread my bed with the mustang and the buffalo under the broad canopy of heaven; there to seek to maintain undisturbed my confidence in man by fraternizing with the little prairie dogs and wild colts, and the wilder Indians — the unconquered Sabaeans of the American Deserts.' And again he says that 'scarcely a day passes without my feeling a pang of regret that I am not roving upon those western plains. Nor do I find my taste peculiar; for I have hardly known a man, who has ever become familiar with the kind of life which I have led for so many years, that has not relinquished it with regret.'"

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, OCT. 27, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Argument of Two Blacks and a White

It is always a mistake to overstate your case. This is being done by certain journals in their attack upon the Japanese policy in the Far East. Japan, it must be remembered, is following the example of every white country. Some five centuries ago the whole of the American Continent belonged to the aborigines of that continent. With the exception of some Indian reservations, it would puzzle anybody to say how much of it belongs to them today. The Spaniard, the Frenchman, the Englishman, came one after the other, and the result is what the world sees. It is just the same thing in Africa, only that the Romans began it there, and that it has been going on ever since, with the Germans as the last comer. Even in Asia and the Pacific, where the Japanese might have expected to find a free hand, the nations of the world have been before them, and have taken their toll of the soil. The very methods which Japan is endeavoring to adopt today in China are the methods by which the English built up the Indian Empire. They began with a few factories on the coast. They have ended with a vast dominion which is now to have its representatives at the Conference for the Limitation of Armaments.

The difficulty, as has been said before, is that the world is really developing a conscience. A few years ago the interested nations would have settled with Japan just as they settled with Germany when Germany came hunting for a place in the sun. Today they feel some hesitation, and they must also feel a little shame, when they object to Japan exploiting China or Russia, which are the only countries at present not strong enough to defend themselves, on the ground that such exploitation would be countenancing her in removing her neighbors' landmarks. Japan, looking round the whole world, may be forgiven for politely wondering exactly when the white nations themselves came out of Egypt. And yet it is not hypocrisy today on the part of the white nations, it merely means that the world really does move.

It is just the same over the question of the limitation of armaments. When the white nations say to Japan, Are you ready to disarm? she is in a position to reply, Who first set about arming? Who first fortified Honolulu, Guam, and Manila? Who made one place of arms at Vladivostok and another at Port Arthur? And who is proposing today to build a great naval station at Singapore? It is quite true that the Singapore scheme, by the decision of Great Britain and the Dominions, has been postponed until the result of the Conference for the Limitation of Armaments is known. But after all, Europe and America have come in arms to our doors, and now propose that we should limit these armaments because they have become unduly burdensome. These are facts that cannot be got away from, and which are bound to be pressed by Japan at the coming Conference. Therefore, the other countries had better make up their minds in advance what they propose to say to her on this subject of emigration.

One difficulty is that Japan herself is not too straightforward in the matter. She explains through one spokesman that she has no need for any territory into which to overflow. She explains through another that it is a question of amour propre rather than of enforced expansion. She explains through a third that what she wants is a supply of raw material and not colonies at all. And yet all the time she is endeavoring to make colonies, not after the fashion of the Russian advance to the Pacific, but by the much more sound method of the British advance from Madras and Arcot which began the march to the Himalayas. Clive, it should be remembered, went out to India not as a soldier but as a writer in the employment of "John" Company. Hastings, a boy of sixteen, was taken from his desk in Westminster School, and shipped off to another desk in the factory in Calcutta.

The failure of Japan as a colonizer has been owing to idiosyncrasies in the national character. In the first place, the Japanese is not a natural colonist. He is more like the Frenchman than the Englishman in this respect. The Frenchman accepts an appointment in Algiers or Tonquin, but he rarely identifies himself with the country, and his one idea is some day to find himself back in France. It is like that with the Japanese. All the inducements the government can offer him will hardly get him as far as Korea or Shantung, and if he goes to Korea or Shantung it is with the expectation, not of developing those countries, but of collecting enough money to some day build himself a villa at Osaka or Tokyo. The other failure of the Japanese lies in the fact that the military party has made Germany its model. In this way they have made themselves loathed by their methods in Korea, in Manchuria, or wherever else they have gone. The British, having got hold of certain Chinese territory, and opened the ports to the world, have administered it so much to the interests of the Chinese that the Chinese have been the greatest gainers by it, and would probably be the strongest in their objections to a change of ownership. There you have the secret of the Anglo-Saxon as a colonizer. Once he has become possessed of a territory, he works that territory for the benefit of the country and the benefit of the people. The Japanese have endeavored to work their colonies purely for the benefit of Japan, with the result that they have been about as much loved as the Romans were in Northern Africa, or the Germans in Southern Africa. The least said, probably, about the means by which any country has got hold of its territory, the better; the incident of administration makes the entire difference between them.

When, therefore, the delegates of the nations meet in Washington, the spokesmen of Japan are not going to be pressed for points of attack. Of course, they will find their defense very much more difficult, for their methods in China and Korea have not left them exactly impervious. They will have to explain exactly what they do want in the way of a free hand for colonization, and then the countries which have already appropriated most of the habitable globe will have to find reasons for objecting to Japan doing the same thing, or else reasons for permitting her to do this same thing to some weaker nation, because they refuse her the right to overflow into their own territory. The discussion should be an interesting one, and about the only argument left to the opponents of Japanese expansion would seem to be the final one that two blacks on their own part do not make a white for her.

The Wets Are Still Fighting

It is gratifying to learn that the Federal Prohibition Commissioner, Roy A. Haynes, is taking a more optimistic view of the importation of liquors into the United States than that which was common earlier in the year. Statistics supposed to indicate the amount of such importations had given rise to some apprehension that the country was being flooded with spirituous liquors, to a degree that would constitute a protracted menace to the enforcement of prohibition. But Mr. Haynes has been scrutinizing those figures, and he finds them not so alarming as many have supposed. In fact, he is satisfied that they are, in numerous instances, only a part of a deliberate campaign of propaganda, intended to create a general impression that strict enforcement of the dry law is impossible. As for the facts, Mr. Haynes points out that fragmentary statistics, covering short periods of time, are often misleading, and he takes a considerable amount of satisfaction in the discovery that the total importations of liquors for medicinal and manufacturing purposes are less than one-half of 1 per cent of the total consumption of beverage liquors in the United States in pre-prohibition days. Domestic withdrawals of liquors imported are steadily decreasing, and the importations themselves are expected to show a similar tendency to fade away.

That the commissioner has found it necessary to correct a false impression in this way shows, however, that there can be no diminution of the efforts making for the support of the prohibition law. He himself is not at all deceived on that point. Neither are the leaders of the Anti-Saloon League. They feel that there must be a new rallying of their forces to combat the efforts of the liquor element to secure a nullification of the law. That nullification is the present aim of the wets is believed by the editor of the American Issue, the official organ of the Anti-Saloon League, who points to the Senate's delay over the anti-beer bill as evidence of a well-calculated plan. The delay, he thinks, helps to support a nation-wide propaganda against prohibition enforcement, paves the way for the election of a wet Congress that may be counted on to repeal the Volstead act and legalize wine and beer, and makes for general sentiment in favor of the election of wet legislatures that may repeal the state enforcement acts. All these things are a part of the program for which the liquor element is now definitely working, according to this Anti-Saloon League official. It is well to have them widely noted and considered. Assuredly they do not represent the will of the majority of American citizens, who, by considering them, are likely to become aroused to the fact that the fight for prohibition is not over yet.

It is to be noted that the last Sunday in the current month, October 30, is to be observed quite generally in churches as the World's Temperance Sunday. Evidently the addresses at that time will lay special emphasis on the fact that there is still a great deal to be accomplished before prohibition can be said to have been established. The program of the wets will doubtless come in for discussion, and the eyes of some hundreds of thousands of earnest citizens of the United States should be directed to the part which is being played in that program by certain members of the United States Senate.

South American Self-Reliance

Free trade between Argentina and Chile, which is just now reported to be securing a ready advocacy in the press of those countries, would very likely prove rather easier to achieve than the same sort of arrangement between countries holding a more competitive relationship to the rest of the world's trade. Neither Argentina nor Chile has yet accomplished much in the way of industrial organization. They have gone farther than any other nations of their continent in providing themselves with railroad systems and ample steamship connections for overseas traffic. But neither of them has yet reached the point of exporting much that is manufactured. Agriculture and live stock form the basis of most of what Argentina sends beyond her borders, while Chile's exports are drawn principally from her vast nitriary and mineral deposits. Argentina herself uses most of what few manufactured articles she produces, with the exception of those articles that are made up directly from the products of agriculture, like flour, meats, and animal and vegetable oils. Chile manufactures less than her neighbor, and like her uses most of what she makes. Thus the two countries would appear to be well situated to benefit mutually from whatever cooperation may be implied by a remission of customs duties between them. At the same time, each would appear to be the complement of the other in respect to its ability to supply materials for trade with the rest of the world.

As the native press is pointing out, there is something anomalous in the setting up of customs barriers at the boundary line on the high ridge of the Andes, when both countries have been striving with increasing vigor and earnestness, ever since 1857, to extend their railways across that frontier, and have enjoyed through service by rail across the border since 1910. The popular native view is that the huge sums which have been expended for the opening of rail connections and for facilitating the exchange of goods will have been to some extent thrown away if the ready interchange thus provided for is checked by such artificial barriers as those of protective tariffs. Undoubtedly, moreover, a ready interchange between these South American neighbors is expected to conduce to their joint development of home industries, by enabling them to dispense jointly with more manufactured goods from overseas than either of them could hope to dispense with alone. Free trade between neighbors so situated, therefore, acquires some semblance of an offensive and defensive trade alliance. It will be bound to work in the direction of a larger degree of industrial independence for the countries that engage in it.

Probably the countries so engaging will number more, before long. Uruguay and Paraguay are so closely related to Argentina that they may be expected to adjust themselves to a reciprocal free trade policy if the proposal for such an arrangement with Chile has a favorable outcome. And an effort to have Brazil come into harmony with the plan would seem to be entailed, sooner or later, from the aspirations toward closer cooperation between the so-called A, B, C countries that have already been given expression. President Alessandri of Chile, from the first moment following his inauguration, has made himself a powerful agent for increasing the influence of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile in South American affairs. He would have the South American republics draw together for the solution of their own problems, without much assistance from overseas, whether from the League of Nations or from other sources. In pursuit of this end, he sent an important mission to Brazil last summer, and it is understood that, in addition to proposing military and political cooperation, the mission was also expected to effect a more intimate commercial understanding.

This new spirit of self-reliance in South America may have far-reaching effects. One of the first, obviously, will be important to northern trade with the south, and to that extent it will merit the close attention of the northern countries. But beyond that appears a continental consciousness and unity that has so far been a stranger to South America. A new political and industrial power is looming above the horizon.

Smoke

The renewed efforts at present being made in Great Britain by Sir Napier Shaw, chairman of the Advisory Committee on Atmospheric Pollution, and others to bring about an abatement of the smoke nuisance throughout the country, are perhaps more likely than ever before to secure results. If the last few years have taught the British manufacturer and the British people generally one thing more than another, it is the value of coal, and the wisdom of using it in the most economical way possible. The necessity, moreover, they have been under, especially during the past summer, of using coal as sparingly as possible has enabled the town dweller to realize as never before the desirability of a smokeless atmosphere.

When, therefore, Sir Napier Shaw comes forward with his special arguments and his formidable array of figures to prove his case, he does so to a receptive audience. Some of the facts which Sir Napier adduces are certainly remarkable. He states that a gauge in the London area collects, in the course of a month, "solid impurity," either in the form of tar soot and dust or brought down in solution with the rain as sulphates, and so forth, to the extent of 13.41 metric tons per square kilometer, whereas, in the open country, near Malvern, the average total amount collected monthly is only 2.58 metric tons per square kilometer, of which only .16 is tar soot, or other form of carbon, and 1.97 soluble solids. This, moreover, is only one of the many statistic angles from which Sir Napier views the question. There is the fact that the impurity of a May day is about one-quarter that of a November day, and that, at night time in May, the impurity is only about one-tenth of that at night time in November. Then there is the fact, perhaps the most cogent of all, that, in consequence of the smoke-laden atmosphere, there is in all large towns a tremendous loss in sunlight. In Leeds, for instance, the great manufacturing center of the West Riding of Yorkshire, it is computed that there is at least 40 per cent less sunlight in the center of the city than in the suburbs.

Another authority, Sir George Beilby, discusses in The Times the remedy for all this, namely the production of smokeless fuel everywhere on such a scale as to be readily obtainable by consumers in all large towns. Only when this is done, he declares, will it be possible to do full justice to the qualities of this fuel by the design and construction of fireplaces, stoves, and cooking ranges specially adapted for its use. When, however, this stage is reached, Sir George Beilby recommends quite drastic means to prevent the use of what he calls "raw coal." Amongst these he proposes a chimney tax, together with a tax on all smoke-producing fuels.

But, however it is done, however the smoke nuisance is abated, there can be no question that it ought to be abated. Much has been achieved in recent years, but very much still remains to be achieved. Many people, it is true, would regret to see the coal fire banished from the English home. But it is a very great question whether it need be abolished. It is surely not beyond the ingenuity of Sir Napier Shaw and his friends to invent a "smokeless coal fire."

Feeding Birds in Winter

When it is remembered that all birds, if they were so disposed, could "go south" for the winter, the fact that so many remain and "see the thing through" ought to incline all in a position to help such neighborly action. There is one thing that is specially worthy about birds. They will never take advantage of a friend. If times are hard, and a frozen or a snowclad world necessitates long and arduous journeys, fraught with considerable uncertainty, in search of a breakfast, then they will be glad indeed to find their breakfast spread out for them, morning by morning, under a friendly bush, or hanging from a friendly tree. But the moment the winter shows signs of departing, long weeks before "the voice of the turtle is heard in the land," the birds will be "going out to breakfast," once again, and to all their other meals.

This is not, of course, to say that they turn their backs on the friend who stood by them, when—with apologies to a time-honored rhyme—

> The north wind did blow,
> Bringing plenty of snow.

Indeed, the very reverse is the case, for any one who feeds the birds in winter has his reward in an extra choice series of concerts in the spring and early summer and all manner of visits from winter friends, as well as new comers. This is specially sure to be the case if the bird lover provides a bird pond for summer use in his garden, not too deep, with a little rock or two close by for drying purposes.

But to return to the winter feeding question. Almost any way is better than no way, but some ways are better than other ways. In some places, curiously enough, the squirrels are a difficulty. No one objects to the squirrel having a bite with the rest. But the squirrel is never content with a bite. If he finds a perfectly good stock of food somewhere, his provident disposition seems to compel him to unremitting toil until he has transferred the whole of it, or as much as he possibly can to his winter quarters. A good way to avoid this is to make a kind of pocket by fastening small-meshed chicken wire loosely to the trunk of a tree, and filling it with food. In this way the squirrel gets his share, but is debarred from anything in the nature of a raid.

Then there is the question of the kind of food. Birds are not particular, but certain kinds of food are received with special appreciation. Cracked nuts, for instance, broken squash and pumpkin seeds, crumbs of all kinds, coconut meat, rolled oats, doughnuts, frozen milk, suet, and bones are all specially welcome. Such birds as nuthatches, goldfinches, chickadees, and evening grosbeaks are particularly grateful for sunflower seeds.

One way of feeding birds in winter, delightful perhaps above all others, is by means of the window shelf, just a tray with raised edges fastened to the window sill. It may be laid out with a little tree or two and generally be rendered very attractive as seen from the inside; whilst, as to the birds, they soon learn that it is their special preserve, and take full advantage of the kindly invitation.

Editorial Notes

There is a tendency to look upon the political League of Nations as the only important expression of a move toward a world understanding. Yet there is plenty of scope for ententes in various non-political ways, and some of them are actually in process of formation. Only recently the International Art Congress at Paris, attended by 500 delegates from different countries, was discussing ways and means of coordinating the artistic efforts of the nations. Among the proposals considered at the sessions were an international understanding for the preservation of notable works, and exchanges between museums of different countries. In such ways, more significant than they may seem, the nations, if they sincerely desire a world entente, may find a clear path before them while the politicians are still engrossed with their multitudinous obstacles.

The Hey-diddle-diddlers have risen in wrath to confute the statement, made by a lecturer at Sion College, in London, that the story of the cat and the fiddle and the cow that jumped over the moon is nonsense, and neither develops sympathy, nor stimulates the imagination, nor fosters a sense of humor. How it can have survived so long was a mystery the lecturer owned and in the same breath confessed regretfully that every one in that room unconsciously had learnt it in childhood. This is perfectly true, and what is more, every one will continue to pass it along heedless of historical meaning, merely for the laughter-provoking idea of a quiet cow taking such a leap while the cat fiddled, the little dog laughed, and the dish ran after the spoon. For appreciation a little imagination is needed, or acquaintance with the kind of little dog that laughs.

The preponderance of American films shown in the motion picture theaters throughout the British Commonwealth is being treated as a serious factor in British life. One paper goes so far as to say that the present condition of the film industry is "the greatest peril facing the British Empire." To meet it a movement has already begun in Australia to insure that a definite proportion of the films shown shall have been made within British borders. The complaint relates to the effect of the imported films on the children, who are receiving lasting impressions from commercialized screen work. Australia and the other dominions should, of course, know how to help themselves. Competition should stimulate greater effort to produce better and more British films.

Miss Ethel Langley, from Canada, is very much impressed by the brass of England; and by that is meant, be it at once understood, the brass on the doors, the brass handles, the brass name plates, the slabs of brass on even small shops, and all so polished that they might be used as mirrors. She now understands why Gilbert and Sullivan wrote and sang:

> He polished up the handles so carefullee
> That now he is the ruler of the Queen's Navee.

Miss Langley apparently looks upon the polished doorknockers of English houses as typical of a people determined to brighten up things, even if there is no labor-saving in it.

In various American newspapers are appearing costly advertisements evidently intended to "educate" the consumer of coal to see why he has to pay so much for this winter's fuel. Surely there could be no other reason for these carefully worked out expositions of the operators' case. One thing which these gentlemen evidently forget, though, is the ability of most readers to put two and two together and reach a pretty fair conclusion. They would all, no doubt, like to see the money that is expended for this campaign of education taken off the price per ton of the coal they burn.

If the American dollar is worth 105,000 rubles in Moscow just now, as reports indicate, probably one would have to spend about half a million rubles in order to get a complete repast there; calculating, that is to say, on a price parallel to the average one at a first-class restaurant in the United States. It seems doubtful, therefore, whether a Russian ever carries in his pocket the price of more than one square meal.